

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

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## THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE. CIRCULATION, 15,000 COPIES.

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIFE OF  
**ROBERT SUTTON,**  
WITH CONCLUDING SKETCHES OF  
**STEVENS, REED, AND HOLDGATE.**

The nature of our design, and the increasing anxiety of our readers, induced us to finish up the career of Bob Sutton in our last number in rather a hasty manner. As, however, there are further circumstances concerning him which do not fall directly within the scope of his acts, and as our previous attention to his accomplices has surrounded their several destinies with an equal interest, it is no less than just to our readers that we should make the story stretch to the last exploits of all, until death checks the task or the barrier of the future shall bar them from the page.

Stevens, being the first to disappear, our earliest attention is naturally drawn to him. This remarkable and unfortunate man, now that he had time to calmly reflect within the walls of a prison upon the dark and heinous crimes in which he had been participant, and the degraded associates he had flung his lot among, turned with utter loathing from the picture and yearned to make a voluntary atonement for his offences, in addition to that which was to be rigorously extracted by the law.

There was a wide and a marked difference between him and his vile confederates. The education he had been blessed with had imparted a refinement of mind and an elevation of sentiment that were completely foreign to the other members of the coarse and depraved banditti, and notwithstanding his long association with them, and the dark and debasing tinctures which his enormous crimes had stained him with, a latent shade of the original man remained, which still was capable of the revivifying power of repentance. There is scarcely a more unerring result than this in the whole philosophy of cause and effect. There is scarcely a branch of education that does not inculcate upon the ductile mind a moral sentiment; and however much the original nature may be perverted, the first impress will eventually show its trace through all the scurf of guilt which subsequent offence has heaped upon the heart. There are barely enough exceptions to this to prove the rule. The affirmative is established by an immensely preponderating mass of evidence that stands upon the records of crime against the ignorant and depraved, and if it were necessary to travel from our more immediate design for a proof in point, we might conclusively refer to the records of female prostitution to show that out of the painful category of its victims, not more than one in ten can either read or write.

Stevens had already taken two great steps towards atonement for the evils of which he had been the guilty instrument. Those were the exculpation of Redmond and the denouncement of his own accomplices. The third is found in the following letter, which he directed to the High

Constable of New York, before being despatched from the City Bridewell to the State Prison:

**JAMES HAYS, Esq.**

Sir—From the kind and humane treatment I have so invariably received from you since the moment of my arrest, and from the anxiety I feel to convince you that I am not altogether unworthy of it, by giving you proof how much I regret my past transgressions, and how anxious I am to make atonement for the same, I now propose to you the particulars of a plan formed by John Reed for capturing the Boston mail, and should it hereafter be attempted to be put in operation, this timely notice may prevent it from taking effect, and be the means of preserving the property of many.

In the month of January last, Reed proposed taking the mail by force, between this city and a few miles the other side of Harlem, when the roads were so bad that it was obliged to be conveyed in an open wagon. For that purpose he came on from Boston, and selected a part of the road nearest the water, as his idea was to have taken a boat during the night from New York, bring it as near the road as possible, and in secret await the passing up of the mail. Having captured it, and bound and hood-winked the driver, to have carried the bag on one of the horses to the boat, cut it open, and empty it into others provided for the purpose, and then to have killed the horse and sunk him with the mail bag, in the river, leaving it to be supposed, in case of an immediate detection, that it had been carried off by land, instead of water, as would naturally have been conjectured, when neither horse nor empty bag were found. Being compelled to abandon this scheme, from the roads drying up, which enabled the regular stages to carry the mail, he then proposed another. This was the getting of a fac-simile of the very mail itself, for the purpose of changing it for the real one, and Sutton agreed to undertake it. For that purpose he went several times to the Post Office, and took, as well as he could, the measurement of the Boston mail bag. He then purchased skins, rivets, and the other necessary things to complete the imitation, and had made considerable progress in it ere my arrest. When it was finished, and made exactly of the same weight as the original, Reed intended to have taken a wagon and a pair of horses from the place where the mail started from, and following it a short time after its departure to the end of the Bowery, stop the driver in haste, under the pretence that he had got the wrong bag, and that he had been sent by the Post Office with the true one to exchange. I have no doubt that this plan would have been attended with success, from the able and artful manner in which Reed would have executed it. But although these plans are now frustrated for the present by the incarceration of Reed and Sutton, still, as the designs are known to others, and as I am almost fully convinced the first will be acted upon as soon as the roads become bad again, I think it my duty to mention these circumstances to put the proper authorities on their guard, and to remark how inconsistent it is with the safety of the mail to forward it in an open wagon, with only one man to guard it, and as frequently unattended. This renders it an easy prey to any who have courage to make the attempt, and, I may add, on such a plan as Reed's, almost with impunity. If it is not better guarded this Fall, or when the roads become bad, you may depend upon it that it will be taken.

Trusting these communications will be kept a secret from the public, and only made known to the Postmaster and those whom it may actually concern, (as otherwise it might be attended with extreme danger to myself hereafter.)

I remain, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your m. ob't servant,

**J. S.**

P. S. If you were to write a few lines to the Directors of the Charlestown Bank, Mass., to change the locks of their front and street doors, you would render them considerable service, as they are both fitted. Reed kept his money in that bank; that he might have an opportunity of going in and out at pleasure, to make his observations. If they do not change them soon, it will be too late.

**Jacob Hays, Esq., High Constable, N. York.**

The above remarkable letter, portraying so graphically the artful and desperate characters of Reed and Sutton, and the extent and address of their secret confederates and combinations, was the last tangible act of the unhappy forger's life. His laboring soul had discharged itself of a portion of its guilt, and the last atonement in his power had been made. He was then consigned to the State Prison, and in three years after his incarceration—died.

John Reed, it will be recollected by the readers of our last week's number, had been sentenced in the same month as Stevens, to eight years hard labor in the Massachusetts State Prison. He consequently came out in the Spring of 1836. How he employed his nefarious talents for the four years immediately succeeding that period, we have no positive means of showing, but in the latter part of the

winter of 1841 we find him in New Orleans, in connection with the celebrated Charley Webb alias Charley Morgan, whose individual career we shall have occasion to relate hereafter. Both were in possession of considerable funds, which were the proceeds of some, then, recent villainies. They had some grand designs on the minds, and their plan was admirably calculated to insure their successful accomplishment. They selected the Bank of Orleans\* for their first object, and leading his genius to the design, Webb fixed the locks, and with his accomplices shortly afterward effected an entrance. By this means they obtained access to the whole correspondence of that institution, learned its business agents, its mode of correspondence, the character of the signatures of its officers, the kind of paper on which its certificates of deposits were drawn, and the kind of ink that was used in filling them up. Contenting themselves with securing enough of these for their ulterior purposes, they evinced the admirable judgment and self control of leaving the bank without appropriating any of its funds. From the correspondence thus obtained, they forged letters of introduction in the names of the most substantial southern houses, and also forged certificates of deposit on the above bank, to the following amounts; viz. \$13,000 in the LaFayette Bank at Louisville, \$13,000 on the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, \$18,000 on the Mechanics' or Franklin Bank of Baltimore, \$21,000 on the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, and one of \$23,000 on Jacob Little & Co., of this city.

Being thus far prepared, letters were then written to the above Banks, and also to Jacob Little, enclosing one half of each of the certificates above alluded to, and advising them that the other half would be delivered by the Payee in person, when the money was applied for. These were then despatched by mail.

The conspirators immediately upon this, took passage up the Mississippi, and, stopping at the Lafayette Bank at Louisville, Webb presented the remaining half of the certificate which matched the portion previously sent, and received the \$13,000. They next stopped at Cincinnati, and in the same way cashed the other \$13,000 certificate at the Commercial Bank in that city. They then proceeded to Philadelphia, and obtained the money for the \$21,000 paper. Upon this Webb departed for New York to secure the amount of the \$23,000 from Jacob Little & Co., of Wall street. On Saturday, the 15th April, after having introduced himself to Mr. David Thompson, the present Cashier of the Bank of America, by means of one of the forged letters purporting to come from New Orleans, Webb presented himself at Jacob Little's, and received in payment of the certificate of deposit, a check of that house on the Union Bank for \$23,700, the deficit being retained as discount off. This Webb presented at the Bank, and having it refused until he could be identified, he very coolly called in his new and unsuspecting acquaintance, Mr. Thompson, and by this manœuvre received the money. Returning to Little's office, he then changed \$2000 worth of the bank notes for British gold.†

In the mean time Reed, who was busily engaged in Philadelphia in changing the money previously obtained, had excited suspicion, and on the same day of the presentation of the certificate to Little in New York, was dogged to his temporary residence in Kensington, on the corner of Hanover and Frankfort streets. Officer James Young and

\* This Bank has since failed. Edward York, the Cashier, having embezzled nearly \$100,000, and absconded to France, where he at present remains.

† It will be seen that the above statement conflicts with the testimony taken in the recent examination of Reed in London, which will be found on another page, as extracted from the London Times of October 10th, but we will be found to be correct. Reed was arrested in Philadelphia on the 15th April, 1841, the date of the above presentation on Little.

James Young, who was stationed at the United States Custom House (otype), went to the bank after a short stay, and after a short stay, went to the bank and got out a bundle of money, and when he arrived at the bank, he stopped the vehicle and was about to receive he was watched, after proceeding a short distance he slipped into a grainy street, left his bundle on the counter, and asked the privilege of going for a moment to the yard. He then bolted through the back door, and springing over the fence, was caught by Peale, not, however, until the latter had been knocked down by a severe blow in the eye by the villain in his desperate attempt to escape. Young had obtained the handkerchief which Reed had left upon the counter as a sacrifice to liberty, and on opening it beheld, with not a little astonishment, the sum of eleven thousand dollars in gold. It was now evident that a man who would cast away such a sum as this as a wail in his flight, could not but be a rogue, and keeping him in custody, Young sent for Mr. Lewis of the Girard Bank to identify him. That gentleman, however, stated that Reed was not the presenter of the check, and upon Reed's making up to them the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, though he stoutly denied any knowledge or participation in the crime, they let him go! By the evening train on this very day, Webb returned with Little & Co.'s money from New York, and receiving Reed's account of his narrow escape, concluded with him that it was judgment to depart at once. They accordingly set out in the morning for Baltimore, on the Mechanic's or Franklin Bank of which city they still had a certificate of \$18,000 left. Undaunted by this mishap, this certificate was presented with as bold a front as the others, though with less success. The rascals became suddenly alarmed while in the bank, and precipitately fled, leaving the forged paper on the counter. It being now necessary for them to fly the country, they immediately left for Europe, where both of them have ever since remained.\*

It appears that shortly after their arrival there, Reed paid a visit to the continent, and was lost sight of until the fall of 1843, when he was discovered in London, and detected as the American forger of 1841. He was arrested on the 6th October, and detained until advices could be had from the United States. In due course of mail, Jacob Little & Co., received the news of this affair, and employing James R. Whiting, then District Attorney of this city, to prepare the necessary papers, they despatched Oliver M. Lowndes and Benj. F. Hays by the next steamer to bring the fugitive to this country. The public probably bear this expedition in mind and recollect its failure. The forger was discharged upon the examination of his case after their arrival, in consequence of the insupportable of the papers which they had brought with them, and they returned from their bootless errand disappointed home.

Emboldened by this escape, Reed now had no further apprehensions, and went to and fro between the continent and England with complete impunity. At length, he commenced business as a merchant in the city of London itself, and in that social position we find him under the name of "John Comstock Clinton" still as late as the present fall. Determined not to have their interests completely sacrificed, through the carelessness of their attorney, Messrs. Little had proceedings prepared

\* Charley Webb is on the continent, living in splendid style, and keeping a chabrette. If those who have suffered by his depredations want him, and will send to us, they can hear exactly where he can be found, and be supplied if necessary with the services of a person who will secure him at all hazards.



anew, and despatching one of their clerks on to England had Mr. John Comstock Clinton again arrested on the 6th of the present month (October), two years to a day from the period of his previous arrest on the same charge, and he is now in a fair way of being sent back, and of paying the penalty of his numerous offences by another term in our prisons. For the particulars in regard to this latter event in his career, we refer to the account of his arrest extracted from the London Times, received by the last arrival, which will be found in another column.

Leaving our old acquaintance in this hopeful condition, we must now devote our attention to the last of the quartette.

James Holdgate, the Pewterer, as will be found by reference to our last number, was sentenced with his leader, Bob Sutton, to the State Prison, on the 19th of April, 1827, at hard labor for life, but came out with his partner in infamy, by an exercise of misdirected Executive clemency, in 1838 or '9. Shortly after his release, he married the girl to whom he had been betrothed before his sentence, and in the succeeding three years became the father of two handsome children. We find him working at his business during this period as before, and until the month of July, 1843, have no evidence of his participation in any crime. At that time, however, and on a Sunday morning in the above month (as is well recollected by the writer of this article, who was an eye-witness of the affair), Holdgate, in company with Charley Walker, an old English thief, and a former fellow-workman with the Pewterer in the employ of the Gas Company, entered a hardware store in Canal street, directly fronting the head of Wooster street, while the inmates were at church, and committed a grand larceny by carrying off a large portion of the most valuable contents, and an amount of money which they found in the drawer. For this they were immediately arrested, shortly afterward tried, and convicted in the following month, and sentenced to the State Prison for a period of five years. There Holdgate now remains, and is at present busily engaged at his original business of manufacturing pewter toys for the approaching holidays. His time will be out in the spring of 1848, before which period he will probably see the arrival of his old accomplice Reed, and not unlikely behold Sutton, the ringleader of the old confederacy, swinging a hammer in the quarry of the same prison.

#### THE NEWGATE CALENDAR.

We present below, as the first of a series of republications from the celebrated Newgate Calendar, an account of a terrifying and hellish murder committed by the Rev. Thomas Hunter. Following this, we shall give, in regular course, from the same volumes, the lives of the celebrated Captain Kidd, Jack Sheppard, Eugene Aram, George Barrington, the famous pick-pocket, Lord Baltimore, for rape on Miss Woodcock—and so on through the startling category, till the whole work is republished in our columns.

*The very singular and horrid case of the Rev. THOMAS HUNTER, who was executed near Edinburgh, for the murder of two of his Pupils.*

This atrocious offender was born in the county of Fife, and was the son of a rich farmer, who sent him to the University of St. Andrew, for education. When young Hunter had acquired a good share of classical learning, he was admitted to the degree of master of arts, and began to prosecute his studies in divinity with no small degree of success.

Many of the younger clergymen in Scotland act as tutors in wealthy and distinguished families, till a proper period arrives for their entering into orders, which they never do till they obtain a benefice. While in this rank of life they bear the name of chaplains; and in this station Hunter lived about two years, in the house of Mr. Gordon, a very eminent merchant, and one of the bailies (a rank equal to that of alderman of London,) of Edinburgh.

Mr. Gordon's family consisted of himself, his lady, two sons and a daughter, a young woman who attended Mrs. Gordon and her daughter; the malefactor in question, some clerks and menial servants. To the care of Hunter was committed the education of the two sons; and for a considerable time he discharged his duty in a manner highly satisfactory to the parents, who considered him as a youth of superior genius, and great goodness of heart.

But it happened that a connexion took place

between Hunter and the young woman above mentioned, which soon increased to a criminal degree of familiarity; but the correspondence between them was maintained for a considerable time, during which the family was totally ignorant of the affair.

These lovers had gone on undetected so long, that they grew daily less cautious than at the commencement of their amour; and on a particular day, when Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were on a visit, Hunter and his girl met in their chamber as usual; but having been so incautious as not to make their door fast, the children went into the room, and found them in such a situation as could not admit of any doubt of the nature of their intercourse.

However, as the eldest lad was not ten years of age, no suspicion arose that the children would mention to their parents what had happened: so that the guilty lovers had not the least idea that a discovery would ensue; but when the children were at supper with their parents, they disclosed so much as left no room to doubt of what had happened. Hereupon the female servant was directed to quit the house on the following day; but Hunter was continued in the family, after making a proper apology for the crime of which he had been guilty; attributing it to the thoughtlessness of youth, and promising never to offend in the same way again.

From this period Hunter entertained the most inveterate hatred to all the children, on whom he determined in his own mind to wreak the most diabolical vengeance. Nothing less than murder was his intention; but it was a considerable time after he had formed his horrid plan before he had an opportunity of carrying it into execution; which he at length in a great degree effected, as will be seen hereafter.

When the weather was fine it was his usual custom to walk in the fields with his pupils for an hour before dinner; and in these excursions the young lady generally attended, her brothers. At the period immediately preceding the commission of the fatal fact, Mr. Gordon and his family were at their country retreat very near Edinburgh; and having received an invitation to dine in that city, he and his lady proposed to go thither about the time that Hunter usually took his noon-tide walk with the children. Mrs. Hunter was very anxious for all the children to accompany them on this visit; but this was strenuously opposed by her husband, who would consent that only the little girl should attend them.

By this circumstance Hunter's intention of murdering all the three children was frustrated; but he held his resolution of destroying the boys while they were yet in his power. With this view he took them into the fields and sat down as if to repose himself on the grass. This event took place soon after the middle of the month of August, and Hunter was preparing his knife to put a period to the lives of the children, at the very moment they were busy catching butterflies, and gathering wild flowers.

His knife being sharpened, he called the lads to him, and having reprimanded them for acquainting their father and mother of the scene to which they had been witnesses, he said that he would immediately put them to death. Terrified by this threat, the children ran from him: but he immediately followed, and brought them back. He then placed his knee on the body of one, while he cut the throat of the other with his pen-knife; and then treated the second in the same inhuman manner that he had done the first.

It was within a half a mile of the castle of Edinburgh that these horrid murders were committed; and as the deeds were perpetrated in the middle of the day, and in the open fields, it would have been a matter of wonder if the murderer had not been immediately taken into custody.

It happened at the critical juncture that a gentleman was walking on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, who had a tolerably view of what passed. Alarmed by the incident, the gentleman called some people, who ran with him to the place where the children were lying dead; but by this time the murderer had advanced towards a river, with a view to drown himself. Those who pursued, came up with him just as he reached the brink of the river; and his person being immediately known to them, a messenger was instantly despatched to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, who were at that moment going to dinner with their friend, to inform them of the horrid deed that had been perpetrated by their chaplain.

It is not in the power of language to describe the effects resulting from the communication of this dreadful news: the astonishment of the afflicted father, the agony of the mother's grief, may possibly be conceived, though it cannot be painted.

Hunter being now in custody, it is requisite that we give an account of the proceedings against him, and of the punishment that followed his crime.

By an old Scottish law it was decreed, that "if a murderer should be taken with the blood of the murdered person on his clothes, he should be prosecuted in the sheriff's court, and executed within three days after the commission of the fact." It was not common to execute this sentence with rigour; but the offender in question had been guilty of crimes of so aggravated a nature, that it was not thought proper to remit anything of the utmost severity of the law.

Hereupon the prisoner was committed to gaol, and chained down to the floor all night; and on the following day the sheriff issued his precept for the jury to meet; and, in consequence of their verdict, Hunter was brought to trial, when he pleaded guilty; and added to the offence he had already committed, the horrid crime of declaring, that he lamented only the not having murdered Mr. Gordon's daughter as well as his sons.

Hereupon the sheriff passed sentence on the convict, which was to the following purpose: that "on the following day he should be executed on a gibbet erected for that purpose on the spot where he had committed the murders; but that previous to his execution, his right hand should be cut off with a hatchet, near the wrist; that then he should be drawn up to the gibbet by a rope, and, when he was dead, hung in chains between Edinburgh and Leith, the knife with which he committed the murders being stuck through his hand, which should be advanced over his head, and fixed therewith to the top of the gibbet."

This criminal was executed, in strict conformity to his sentence, on the 22d of August, 1700. But Mr. Gordon soon afterwards petitioned the sheriff, that the body might be removed to a more distant spot, as it is hanging on the side of the highway, through which he frequently passed, tended to re-excite his grief for the occasion that had first given rise to it. This requisition was immediately complied with, and in a few days the body was removed to the skirts of a small village near Edinburgh, named Broughton.

It is equally true and horrid to relate, that, at the place of execution, Hunter closed his life with the following shocking declaration: "There is no God—I do not believe there is any—or if there is I hold him in defiance."

A few serious and important reflections will naturally occur to the mind on perusing the above melancholy narrative. Mr. Hunter was educated in a manner greatly superior to the vulgar; and he was of a profession that ought to have set an example of virtue, instead of a pattern of vice: yet neither his education nor profession could actuate as preventive remedies against a crime the most abhorrent to all the feelings of humanity.

His first offence, great as it was, could be considered as no other than a prologue to the dismal tragedy that ensued; a tragedy that was attended with almost every possible circumstance of aggravation; for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had done nothing to him that could tempt him to any thoughts of revenge; and the children were too young to have offended him, even in intention; they simply mentioned to their parents a circumstance, that to them appeared somewhat extraordinary; and which Mr. Hunter's character and situation considered, was indeed of a very extraordinary nature; yet, in revenge of the supposed affront, did he resolve to embroil his hands in the blood of the unoffending innocents.

If we reflect on the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, in discharging the young woman who was guilty of a violation of the laws of decency, and retaining in their family the principal offender, we must own that their partiality was ill founded: this however, must be ascribed to the veneration in which clergymen are universally held, and the particular regard that was shown towards them in Scotland at the commencement of the present century. Still, however, it is an aggravation of Hunter's crime, who ought to have been grateful in proportion as he was favored.

It is a shocking part of Hunter's story, that he was one of a society of abandoned young fellows, who occasionally assembled to ridicule the scriptures, and make a mockery of the being and attributes of God! Is it then to be wondered that this wretch fell an example of the exemplary justice of Divine Providence? Perhaps a fate no less dreadful attended many of his companions; but as their histories have not reached our hands, we can only judge of the consequences by the enormities of their crimes.

There is something so indescribably shocking in denying the existence of that God "in whom we live, move, and have our being," that it is amazing any man can be an atheist, who feels that he did not create himself.

From this sad tale be mortals taught  
The wondrous power of God,  
And, filled with deep repentance, bow  
Beneath his vengeful rod!

**MUNICIPAL LAW IN ENGLAND.**—The following exhibits the manner that the municipal laws of the city of Liverpool are put in force against Sunday ale drinkers. We copy from the Liverpool Courier:

"Patrick Murphy, of Hurst street, Liverpool, was fined 50 shillings (£12.5) for selling ale to seven of his customers after 12 o'clock on Saturday night."

William Williams, of Sawney Pope street, was also fined 40 shillings (£10) for a similar offence.

James Scullion, of Norbury street, charged with selling ale at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. Fined 40s. and costs.

Thomas Hodgett, Burlington street, charged with having had, at 5 minutes to 12 on Saturday evening, five men in his house drinking, with jugs and glasses of ale before them. The defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

Mary Ketley, Chadwick street, charged with having had three men, one of whom was drunk, in her house at 25 minutes past 12 on Saturday night. Fined 20s. and costs.

Dora McDonald, Stewart street, for refusing to admit the officer. Inspector Johnson stated that at a quarter to 12 on Saturday evening he knocked for admittance and was refused. The defendant said she was not aware it was the officer. Fined 20s. and costs.

John Ford, Finch street, for selling ale at improper hours. Fined 40s. and costs.

#### MURDERS.

A. J. McConnon, who was some months since apprehended near Jackson, Illinois, upon a charge of murdering a whole family in Tipton county, Mississippi, has been tried and condemned to be hung on the first of November.

Kloo-at-wo-hity, Tan-no-bi-yunki, and Ka-no-ake-ski, Cherokees, charged with the murder of James Bigelow recently, in Going Snake District, Arkansas, have been tried, convicted and executed. They committed the murder to obtain money.

Since our last issue, the murderers of Jacob Phillips have been discovered, and are now in jail at Rutherford, N. C. They are three negroes—a woman and two men, or rather one man and a boy, sons of the woman. The secret of their murder was found by one of the fellows attempting to pass off a ten dollar bill, part of the money taken from Phillips.

In the case of Archibald Mulholland and Patrick Ragan, convicted in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer of murder in the second degree, in shooting John Burns, no motion for a new trial was entertained by the Court, and on Saturday the prisoners were sentenced to an imprisonment of four years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Some of the persons who murdered, a few weeks since, Mr. Selby, in Mountain Township, Washington county, Ark., have been arrested and are now in confinement. The guilty persons are named Burney, or Burnet, and consist of the father, mother, brother and sister, of one family. Another young fellow of the same family, who was also concerned in the murder, has made his escape and gone to Texas, whither he has been pursued by three men, appointed for that purpose. The object of the murder was plunder.

A most wilful murder was recently committed near Cleveland, in Bradley county, Tenn., on the body of James Hill, by a young man of the name of Mayfield, from Arkansas. It appears that Mayfield returned to that section of country after an absence of several years, and went to the house of Mr. Hill after dark, and asked if he could stay all night. Mr. H. replied that he could, and advanced towards the fence, when Mayfield deliberately shot him down in his own yard, and made his escape. The cause is not assigned.

Andrew P. Potter was tried the past and present week at New Haven for the murder of Lucius P. Osborne, with a pike-pole, on the 9th of February last. The murder was committed to enable Potter to keep a watch that Osborne had lent him, and also to obtain a note that he had forged, that was in the possession of Osborne. The defense rested solely on a plea of insanity, Potter having charged a negro with having committed the offence, and afterwards confessed himself as the murderer. He was convicted on Tuesday last of wilful murder.

Mr. Alexander Somerville, of Calvert county, Maryland, was shot on Thursday night last, and very dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. Mr. S. was sitting in his own room at the time, reading a newspaper. The gun was fired through the window, and a large number of shot lodged in his face, neck and shoulder. Physicians were immediately called in, and the wounds dressed; but very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery on the following day. One of Mr. Somerville's servants has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the bloody act.

Mr. Horatio Lawrence, of Rye, Westchester Co., has been arrested for the murder of his wife Phoebe, to whom he was married last June, and who was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 17th Oct. Her death had evidently been produced by a gash cut in her arm with a razor, which severed the arteries and caused her to bleed to death. The wound appeared to be inflicted in the garret, where there was much blood, and a bloody razor and hammer. The stairs, parlor, and bed-room were also bloody, but the bed was not. No other mark of violence was found; but, her, and the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of suicide; nevertheless, Lawrence has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her.

A laboring man by the name of James Meehan, from Troy, N. Y., fell into a vault about ten feet deep, on Water street, just above Wood, at Pittsburgh, last week, and it is supposed was instantly killed, as his head was somewhat cut and his neck dislocated. He was found dead on Thursday morning in the vault, where he had been lying during the greater part of the night. The vault was about being constructed by two contractors named Patterson, and they had neither placed a fence nor poles around it, nor a light, to prevent accident. The jury, after a thorough examination of the facts, gave as their verdict, that the deceased came to his death as above stated, and "that Isaac Patterson and Abraham Patterson, by unlawfully, wantonly, and negligently making said opening, and leaving it unprotected, are guilty of manslaughter."

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Philadelphia, before Judge Parsons, John Billman, a man who was some time since convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, was brought up last week in order to be arraigned for the murder of John Gagan, one of the deputy keepers of the Penitentiary, committed in October, 1844. It being known that the prisoner was insane, it was agreed to raise the issue whether the prisoner, being a lunatic, and incapable of answering, could be arraigned. Upon this issue medical testimony was heard, and the jury found that the prisoner was *non compos mentis*. He will be sent to some Lunatic Asylum for safe keeping.

Some days ago a dreadful affray occurred at Benton, Miss., between Samuel Swisher, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, and Colonel F. A. Bailey, a planter of Yazoo county, in which the latter was killed. The Yazoo Banner states that Bailey entered Swisher's house, and without provocation, made a brutal attack with a large Bowie knife upon Swisher, who at the time was unarmed, and inflicted several severe gashes upon his head and face. Bailey then left the house, and told Swisher to arm himself; that he would return in fifteen or twenty minutes, and make another assault upon him. Accordingly, about twenty minutes afterward, he returned, and brandishing his Bowie knife, attempted to enter the house again, when Swisher fired both barrels of a shot gun at him, their contents, eighteen shot, entering his right side and breast. He fell to the ground, and died in about half an hour. Mr. Swisher was tried and acquitted.

Joseph Pope, a man long addicted to drink, the proprietor for several years of the "New England House," Dock street, Philadelphia, but lately of the sailors' boarding-house, sign of the "Anchor," at the corner of South and Swanee streets, made a desperate attempt, a few nights since, upon the life of his wife, who is within about two months of her confinement, by stabbing her with a large shoemaker's awl. The affair took place in the cellar kitchen, and in consequence of the springing of a ratle by a small boy in an adjoining house, who supposed there was a fight among the sailors, Pope escaped to the top of the house, which is surrounded by a railing, evidently under the impression that he had murdered his wife, and leaped head foremost into the street below! Of course death was instantaneous, his brains being literally dashed out. Mrs. Pope had rushed in, in the mean time, into the street, bleeding profusely, where she was accosted by several persons, of whom she begged that they would protect her children, unaware of the dreadful end of her unfortunate companion! Medical aid was immediately summoned, and every attention paid by Dr. Gagan and others, to the wounds of Mrs. P., only two of which are dangerous. Her eyes are almost closed, while her delicate situation alone is enough to cause her death. Numerous stories are afloat as to the probable cause, one of which is that demon-Jacob



## ROBBERIES.

—Two men named Charles Long and William Long, were arrested in the Second Ward, on suspicion of having, in connection with others, robbed the store of Messrs. Davis & Jones, corner of John and William streets, of a considerable amount of property, consisting of notes of hand, cash, checks, &c. They were both detained for examination.

—A few nights ago, a young fellow, named Thomas Henry, was found secreted under a bed in the Astor House, and from information given by the editors of the "National Police Gazette," a large number of pledge tickets were found in his possession, by which means, Captain McGrath and officer Whitehart, have recovered upwards of \$300 worth of property supposed to have been stolen by Henry.

—An extensive robbery was committed in Kingston on the 27th ult. The dwelling house of Mr. William Davison was entered, and a small cabinet box containing between \$1300 and \$1400 in gold, in eagles and half eagles, with deeds and other papers, was abstracted from a bureau. The box was found this morning under a barn on the premises, broken open, and the contents gone, with the exception of the papers and a \$2 bank note, which must have escaped the notice of the thief. From the foot prints (which were of a general boot) and the adroitness of the robbery, it is supposed to be the act of an accomplished city rogue. By giving due publicity to the city police the thief may be detected. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the property, or in that proportion for the part. Mr. Davison's whole fortune, the earnings of years, is swept away by this act.

## REDUCTIONS.

—A scoundrel named John Right has recently seduced a young girl at Wyethville, Va., and eloped with her to the west or south. The poor and infatuated young girl, whom this destroyer has thus made the dupe of his bribes and artifices and faithless promises, is Margaret E. Gury, the daughter of Thomas Gury, of Wyethville, and about 15 or 16 years of age. We have understood they are making their way toward Lynchburg or Richmond, and will probably change their course and pass through Franklin county and the state of North Carolina to the south. They represent they were married in Wyethville, a statement which is utterly false. They are travelling in a two-horse barouche, with a co-driver, driven by a likely mulatto man. He came from Knoxville, Tennessee, where he has a young wife now living, and suffering the unspeakable pangs of his remorseless and inhuman conduct, and spent the summer at the Grayson Sulphur Springs.

—A case of seduction was tried at the Genesee Circuit, in this State, before Judge Dayton, which excited much interest—Jonathan Hutton vs. Benj. F. Green. It was clearly proved that the young woman, daughter of the plaintiff, was seduced and misled under a promise of marriage. The defence set up was most infamous—an attempt to prove the injured girl's character generally bad. The evidence in her favor was overwhelming—the more so, by the contrast with that brought against her. The result was a verdict of \$900 for the complainant. Miss H. is a pretty young woman, with an impressively intellectual countenance. Her artless tale before the Court had a powerful effect in her favor; while the infamous ambiguity of her destroyer's had exactly the reverse.

## COUNTERFEITS.

—A man having the appearance of a country merchant, purchased a wig at the establishment of Mr. A. Gillet, No. 38 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and tendered in payment a \$10 note, purporting to be on the Bank of Newburn, Va. Mr. Gillet left for a few minutes to get the note changed, but during his absence the man and wig left the store. The note was not only found to be on a broken institution, but was also detected as a counterfeit.

—A counterfeit \$20 note, purporting to be on the Bank of Charleston, S. C., was passed on Tuesday evening, at the clothing store of Mr. Owen Jones, No. 200 Market street, Philadelphia, which was tendered in payment of some articles of wearing apparel. The note is numbered 934, letter A, and is exceedingly well executed.

—The public are cautioned against a dangerous counterfeit \$2 bill, on the Bank of Burlington, Vt., letter B, payable to Henry Clay, dated August 1, 1844, filled up with blue ink, and signed R. G. Cole, Cashier, E. T. Englesby, President. Vignette, on the right hand side a bee hive, and a head of Franklin on the left. There is no bee hive on the true bill. The bills are fresh and new, and well calculated to deceive.

## FORGERIES.

—Sheriff J. H. McKenny, of Burlington, Iowa, arrived at the Astor House on Saturday night, from that Territory, having in custody a man named Edwin Wilcox, charged with having committed several extensive forgeries in this city, also with having obtained a large amount of property, by false pretences, from merchants here, and then fleeing to Iowa. Officer A. M. C. Smith had been sent in pursuit of the slippery rogue, but missed him by arriving at Burlington two days after Wilcox had left in the company of the sheriff. He followed after them to the city, arrived here on Sunday, and found the pursued snugly quartered at the Astor House. Wilcox has been fully committed on the forgeries, and has surrendered a portion of his ill-gotten gain to those from whom it was obtained by false pretences.

## ITEMS.

—Hunter Hill, the murderer of Major Smith at Norfolk, has been sentenced to be hung on the 21 of January next. An effort will be made to get the case before the Supreme Court for another trial.

—All the Sheriffs of New Jersey will be thrown out of office this week by the change in the election law of the State, which transfers the election from the second Tuesday in October to the first Tuesday in November. They are elected annually, and their terms expire under the old law on the Monday following the second Tuesday in October. No provision having been made for the change in the law, there will be a vacancy till the next election under the new law, unless the Governor shall appoint, which he no doubt will do.

—On Tuesday evening Mrs. T. W. Meighan, of 24 Frankfort street, who had been complaining of illness for some time previous, became so alarmingly ill that Mr. Meighan called in Dr. Turner, who stated that she had taken arsenic. A few days before some one poisoned a dog belonging to Mr. Meighan, and he supposed that the author of the one deed was the cause, directly or indirectly, of the other. It is presumed that either some one designed to take the lives of Mr. and Mrs. M., or that whoever poisoned the dog, unwittingly left particles of the arsenic in some vessel used by the family. The lady is in a fair way of recovery.

—A very cunning trick was played upon the New Orleans police. Desirous of obtaining spurious coin, they offered \$100 good money for \$240 spurious, and an agent met Dr. Angel and Peter Hines, two well known counterfeiters, to conclude the arrangements. The doctor had a box, with the supposed coin, but would not part with it until he received the one hundred dollars in cash. The police pounced upon them, seized the box, and carried the counterfeiters to the calaboose; but on opening the box, it contained only bricks carefully packed. The rogues either intended to cheat the police, or had wind of the plot. The Recorder sent them to the workhouse for thirty days as vagabonds.

## General Sessions.

THURSDAY, (Oct. 23).—A young man named Daniel D. T. Livingston, indicted for several burglaries in the third degree, in breaking into churches, &c., entered a plea of guilty to the indictment found for breaking into the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forsyth street, in company with Hodgkins and others; Hodgkins being previously convicted. Plea received and sentence deferred till the next day.

John T. Delavan, indicted with Hodgkins and Livingston, in consequence of certain disclosures made by him to Justice Taylor, that were deemed of importance for the ends of public justice, was discharged by consent of District Attorney.

Peter Hoffman was then tried on indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a sum of money from Anthony Hurst, while asleep at Swartz's boarding house in Washington street. About twenty other persons, chiefly emigrants, slept in the room the same night, and no positive proof that the accused took the money, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Lawrence Farrell was next placed on trial for an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of an interesting girl, named Sarah Hickman, aged 16 years, whose parents reside in 85th street, near the 6th avenue. On the part of the prosecution the complainant testified that on the 20th September last, while she was engaged in driving some cows towards her father's house, the prisoner came up to her, threw her down on the ground, and attempted forcibly to defile her person. A policeman, named Hancock, being in the vicinity at the time, and hearing the girl cry, and after ascertaining the cause of her trouble, pursued Farrell, who was then running off. After a hard chase, he succeeded in overtaking and securing him. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of one year.

Daniel Kane was next put on trial for forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass a counterfeit \$10 bill on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Ithaca, to a grocer who keeps a store at No. 385 Hudson at in payment for a bottle of porter. It was shown on the part of the prosecution, that on the \$10 bill being refused, the prisoner stated he had no other money about him, but subsequently produced another bill, which was also spurious. It is likewise shown that the prisoner had previously attempted to pass the bill in other stores in Greenwich street, and that on searching at the time of his arrest, in addition to \$8 in good money, two spurious twenty-five cent pieces were found upon him. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of five years.

George alias Thomas Johnson, was then tried for stealing \$27 62 on the 4th of September, the property of Luder Rust, No. 131 Eighth avenue. On the part of the prosecution, Phillip Holloway, a clerk of Mr. Rust, deposed that the money, which belonged to his employer, was stolen by the prisoner from his pocket while asleep; that the prisoner was found under his bed, and when brought out from his hiding place, restored the money. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petit larceny only, as the indictment laid the sum stolen at \$24 62, and not \$27 62. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of six months.

Michael Low, Daniel McCarthy and John Murden, were then tried for creating a riot in the Fourth Ward, on the night of the 7th of Sept. last, and assaulting several policemen. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FRIDAY, (Oct. 24).—Arthur Spring was tried for burglary in the first degree, charged with breaking into the house of John Hickson, No. 95 Centre street, on the morning of the 6th of October, and stealing \$125 in money in bank notes and gold, and two watches. The house was entered through a rear window of the second story, his small desk taken out into a wood house, forced open and rifled; \$1 47½ in silver lying on the ground by it, and also an oyster knife that had been used for breaking the desk. Mr. Hickson having sent word that the thief could not escape, the prisoner given by his son \$52 of the money and another sum of \$25 at another time. The watches were also returned. He confessed to the assistant captain of the Police, Smith, that he took the money, but did not intend to keep it. The jury found the prisoner guilty of grand larceny, committed in a dwelling house, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for 8 years. There was another indictment for burglary in the first degree against him, on which a not. pros. was entered. The jury were then discharged for the term, with the thanks of the Court. The District Attorney stated that all the cases ready for trial had been tried, and the Court stated that 41 cases had been tried and disposed of during the 15 days of the term that trials had been held—and that within the same period some 200 cases of petit larceny, assault and battery, &c., had been tried and disposed of by the Special Sessions.

SATURDAY, (Oct. 25).—The sentences of Livingston, convicted of one burglary, and Hodgkins of two burglaries, and of William Burch, convicted of false pretences, were postponed to the 2d day of next term.

In the case of Honeyman alias Smith, Miller alias Cupid, Parkinson alias Davis, charged with stealing some \$34,000 from the barge De Witt Clinton, Messrs. Graham and Brady, of counsel for accused, appeared and renewed the motion to admit the prisoners to bail or discharge them, for the reason that two full terms of the Court had passed since their indictment, without being tried, which was argued in extenso, and opposed by the District Attorney and Messrs. Hoffman and Whiting, for the prosecution, who produced affidavits of the absence from the city of a female named Lee, for whom due search in this State and in Connecticut had been ordered. After a long and labored argument of the application, the Court decided that the position assumed by the defendants' counsel were untenable, and denied the motion to discharge or to admit to bail. The case of course went over to the next term, when it will be tried. After hearing and deciding some other motions, the Court adjourned for the term.

FALSE REPORT.—A rumor has been in circulation during the past week through some of the daily press, that the infamous female panel thief Melinda Hoag, has been pardoned from the State Prison. The report is entirely untrue. It may have arisen from a secret movement now in course of operation to pardon her partner, who is incarcerated in the other department of the same prison for sharing her offences. Both, however, will be obliged to shuffle out the full limit of their penal coil, unless some very singular chicanery shall be set in secret operation.

CROW CHAPMAN.—We have tried Chapman's razor strop on each of its four sides, and from the beginning to the end had our satisfaction increase in geometrical proportion. We no longer wonder that Chapman crows.

ACKERMAN'S STREET DIRECTORY.—We call the attention of the Common Council to this important street naming improvement.

## National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

TO-DAY'S NUMBER.—We give in the present number of the "National Police Gazette," a more abundant record of facts, than ever before was offered to the public within the limits of a single sheet, and as the first portion of evidence in point direct the attention of our readers to the remarkable developments made in the supplement to the life of Bob the Wheeler, on the first page, in relation to the recent crimes of Reed, and Charley Webb. The greater part of these extraordinary events have, up to the present moment, been shrouded in the tenacious obscurity of interested officers' bosoms, and have only been obtained by us at the outlay of immense exertion, and also of considerable expense. We told the public in our first number that we intended to deserve success, and we now point to the present number of our paper as an evidence of the complete fulfilment of our promise.

CATCH THE MURDERER!—We direct the attention of the public, and of police officers in particular, to the following minute personal description of Albert J. Tirrell, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Bickford, at Boston, which we have obtained at considerable trouble, and which is the only correct one that has been given to the public. We take this opportunity to direct our correspondents to send us, in all cases of crime, a full description of the person of the criminal. It is the most effectual mode of rendering their communications of service.

Albert J. Tirrell is about 22 to 23 years of age, stands six feet and half an inch high, but stoops so that he does not appear to be more than five feet and eleven inches, dark complexion, very dark featured, high and prominent cheek bones, alight in frame, dark hair; his beard is dark in color, but thin and light. He wore at the time of his escape thin mustachios. When arrested in New Bedford, about a year ago, for adultery, Tirrell told the deceased that he would kill her if she appeared against him. The matter was hushed up, however, and never brought to trial. He was arrested in Boston about a month ago for a perpetration of the offence, by officer Cooledge.

It has been ascertained that Tirrell was at Weymouth, at the house of his father-in-law, after the officers were there on Monday, that he disclosed to his wife and relations the fact of the murder, and after a while obtained a sum of money from them to escape with.

It is currently reported, that a woman died mysteriously at New Bedford last summer, in a house of ill-fame, where the unfortunate female lately murdered resided at the time, and that Tirrell was there about the period of the transaction. It is also supposed by some that Mrs. B. was in possession of information, a disclosure of which might have criminated him, and which led to her murder.

☞ We have the best of reasons to believe that Tirrell is yet in Boston. A reward was offered for his arrest, by the Common Council of that city, on Thursday evening.

PRENEZ GARDE!—It is our duty to announce the presence in this country of a most distinguished English "gonnauf" named James alias George Madden. This man who figured in London about twenty three years ago, as one of the leaders of the swell mob, was considered as the best "screwsman" and "fitter" in the metropolis, but was finally "served" with a term at Botany Bay. Madden is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has rather a full face, a ruddy complexion, regular features, and is quite good looking. He walks erect and is very genteel in his appearance and address. He has been here as near as we can learn for about two months. It is his first visit to this country, and he is entirely unknown to any of the new "family" men here, but doubtless will be recollected by Jack Gibson, Dick Collard, Jim Honeyman, Bob Sutton and other "old ones" of that class. It is not unlikely that he may already have found a business connection with the latter. His height will answer the description given of the tall man who robbed Livingston & Wells' Express at Rochester, on the night of the 23d October.

THAT BLACK TRUNK.—The Boston American says that circumstances have come to the knowledge of those interested which leave no doubt that the money taken from Livingston & Wells' Express on Thursday night of last week, is in that city, together with the villain who committed the robbery. The key of the car from which the Express trunk was stolen, was found on Monday morning in Fish street, near Brown's mill race, a few rods from the car house. The water was drawn from the race in the expectation of finding the trunk, but the search was not successful.

We have nothing in confirmation of the above by the mail this morning. The reward has been increased to \$2500.

MORE ALLEGED MERCANTILE FRAUD.—One of the numerous prowlars that infest our Atlantic cities, at stated periods, named Edward R. Hallam, of Zanesville, Ohio, was arrested in this city this week, on a Stillwell warrant, by officer John Rue, charged by Messrs. Hampton, Wilson, & Co., of Philadelphia, with obtaining dry goods valued at \$1400, in violation of the provisions of this act. He had recently returned here from the West with a drove of horses for sale, and not calling upon his creditors in Philadelphia, as he passed through that city, they became suspicious of fraud, and caused his arrest. He was taken before Judge Edmonds on Wednesday, for examination. The affidavits presented were found incomplete and he was therefore discharged from custody.

POTTER CAGED.—George Potter, the notorious and daring pick-pocket, has been caged at Pittsburgh, having been again caught in the act of picking a pocket, with other associates. Recorder Vaux of Philadelphia, immediately forwarded an officer, with requisitions to hold him, and restore him to the Governor of this state, after he has settled his score in Pennsylvania. The persons who are said to have deceived Governor Wright in obtaining his pardon, shall be publicly exposed in our next number, unless they produce his exculpation of their improper interference with the ends of justice.

BOB PINKERTON, AND GEORGE ALIAS SHEK-NY, the Jew, were arrested on Sunday afternoon, as "suspicious persons." They were on the eve of departure for Philadelphia. After an examination of a trunk they had with them, and a perfect "frisking" of their persons in search of stolen property, they were "turned up" and allowed to depart for the present. Pick-pockets and thieves must choose other grounds than New-York for their operation.

THAT \$1000 NOTE.—In our last week's paper we made inquiry as to the proceedings relative to the \$1000 note, claimed by the Long Island Bank, as a part of the sum taken from their porter. The following letter from the counsel of Mr. Rushworth, will explain his present position in the matter:

"To the Editors of the National Police Gazette: Gentlemen:—I have this day received a letter from my client, Mr. William Rushworth, of Philadelphia; in which he informs me that your newspaper of the 25th instant, makes reference to a charge which was some time since preferred against him in relation to a bank bill for \$1000, which was supposed to have been part of a sum of money stolen from the porter of the Long Island Bank some years since. "Mr. R., in his letter also informs me that the paragraph in your newspaper (before referred to) asks for information as to what has been done with, or what has become of that charge. That information he requests me as his counsel, to furnish you with. It is as follows.

"Mr. Rushworth, (whom you call Rushton) was indicted in the month of August, 1843, for stealing the bill in question. He was brought to this city on a requisition, and placed under bail in the sum of \$5000, which he gave. He duly attended at every term of the Court of Sessions, with a number of witnesses, from August until December, 1843; when from the unwillingness or malignity of the parties to put him on trial his recognizances were ordered to be discharged. And on the 20th January, 1844, on my motion, the Court directed a nolle prosequi to be entered as to the indictment in question.

"Since that time Mr. R. has commenced a civil suit against the gentleman who caused him to be so arrested and prosecuted, for the purpose of recovering back the large amount of expenses which he was then put to; which suit is now pending and is likely to be tried in a very short time."

JOHN CLEMENTS has been tried for perjury, and is now serving his term in the state prison at Sing Sing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Lactifuga" will be attended to next week. We are obliged to him for his communication, and would be pleased to know if he has any objection to the publication of his letter as it stands.



**ROBBERY OF LIVINGSTON & WELLS.**—We made the public acquainted, in an extra slip last Saturday morning, of the heavy robbery of the above gentlemen's express, in advance of all the other city papers, and despatched the information by mail to all parts of the country several hours before its publication by any other sheet. As our numerous country subscribers may not have received any account of the particulars, we subjoin an extract from that publication for their benefit:

"Saturday, October 24th, 8 o'clock, A. M. We have just been informed by Messrs. Livingston & Wells, Express Agents, of No. 10 Wall street, that they were made the victims of a daring robbery on Thursday night last, under the following circumstances. At half past nine or ten o'clock, on the above evening, while their express train was making its usual pause at Rochester, the messenger in charge of the packages of money received at different points of the route having locked his trunk on receiving the instalments from the latter city, placed it in the car in its usual place of deposit, and threw over it a buffalo skin, according to custom. His attention was then attracted, it appears, by something outside, which caused him to step to the platform for a moment. He however almost instantly returned, but found the trunk had disappeared.

"An alarm was immediately given, but no trace of the missing article or the thieves was found. The trunk is black, 22 inches long by 14 broad and 12 high. Its body is of tin, covered with thin black leather, and its frame is strongly iron-bound. It has strong leather handles, and two straps which run across the top and buckle in front.

"It is impossible at present to tell the amount of the above robbery, but it is plain that it must be very heavy, and number its aggregate by thousands. The money was principally on the Rochester and Buffalo banks.

"We are directed by Messrs. Livingston & Wells to state that they will pay a handsome reward for the recovery of the property in proportion to its value, and likewise for the detection of the thieves."

The above extra, the rapidity of its issue, and its almost instantaneous dissemination throughout the city police stations, and the various cities of the United States, is another evidence of the energy and enterprise of the conductors of this paper, and of the value of the system which they have introduced as an aid to the detection of crime. Without this action on our part, the information might have fallen into the hands of some police officer, who, for the purpose of securing the advantages of its ultimate development, would have locked the secret in his own breast and maintained it as his private property until it should accidentally transpire through some other source.

We do not believe in this studied mystery for private benefit, and think it requires very little argument to convince the public that the system which instantly puts every citizen upon his guard against the subsequent operations of a successful rogue is vastly more beneficial than the one which submerges it in the dark and mysterious depths of a calculating officer's bosom. By the latter mode, nothing but individual and desultory effort is elicited; but by the former, every man who reads is made an officer, and every suspicious character is made the object of universal scrutiny.

It is true there has nothing yet transpired in relation to the above robbery which has led to the detection of the guilty parties, but it is at the same time very plain that an immediate and wide circulation of the matter was the most effectual step that could have been taken in the premises.

The Buffalo Pilot of Saturday says:—

We have made diligent inquiry here, touching the possible loss, and give as the result the following, which we cannot suppose a perfect list, though it is all we have ascertained:

H. R. Seymour & Co.	\$10,000
A. C. Patchin	2,800
O. Lee & Co.	3,700
White's Bank	1,750
Ward & Co.	600
Livingston & Wells	300
Two packages from the west, received here per steamboat, one directed to American Exchange Bank of New York	2,000
One to H. Bromley & Co., N. Y.	750
H. O. Hood, one package to N. Y.	235
" " " " " "	303
Bank of Sandusky	1,000
	\$23,571

Robinson & Co. and the Little Bank sent nothing. Besides the above, there were several smaller sums known to have been sent from this city, which may swell the amount a few hundreds.

It appears that the packages were made up at the office by Mr. Hastings, the agent, and Mr. Powell, the messenger, at the usual time in the evening. Between ten and half past, all the baggage and the money trunk were taken to the depot by these gentlemen. The baggage was placed in the car and locked up.

Mr. Powell placed his money trunk in the passenger car, on the seat he intended to occupy, locked the door, and stood conversing for some minutes with Mr. Hastings by the window, where he had a full view of the trunk. He then stepped into the ticket office to pay a freight bill, where he remained not over two minutes, and when he returned the trunk was gone. All the doors of the building were immediately closed, and a thorough search made. Information was immediately given to the police, and every avenue to the city was watched until morning, to discover if the robber left town.

The locks on the passenger cars are of very simple construction, and the thief probably found no difficulty in opening the door with a false key. The north side of the depot is usually dark, and quite favorable to the escape of a rogue without being observed.

There can be no doubt that every movement of these messengers is watched by individual or banded thieves, and that nothing but that skillful concert which such men are so perfect in, could have made two minutes

suffice, under such circumstances, for such an act. It is a great satisfaction to know, that, providentially, a gentleman waiting for a message by the Express, watched through the car-window the opening and closing of the missing trunk, saw it laid up on the seat, and the car locked after him by the messenger, as he passed out to the Collector's desk."

The latest advices from Buffalo render it probable that the amount of money lost is about 30,000 dollars. The only information received concerning the robbery is the statement of a passenger, who, upon entering the car, saw a man coming out with a small trunk under his cloak. He was accompanied by a short man with a grey overcoat on. Both passed out of the eastern end of the depot.

Mr. H. J. Hastings has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the trunk and money, and the banks have offered \$1,500 more. The money trunks of the Express Agents should be made of tough sheet iron, and closed with one of Jones' patent locks.

**DAVENPORT GOUGHED.**—Davenport, the express carrier of Gay's Express, who recently disappeared so mysteriously with \$4500, as before noticed, has returned the money, lacking \$300, to the person who lost it. He says he took a drink with a man at a shop in this city, near the wharf where the steamboat was, and afterwards retired to the yard, where he thought he should die from pain: that when he recovered the steamboat was gone and he then wandered about for three or four days, and did not know where he was or what he did! That when he was restored to his senses he felt for his package and found it in the opposite coat pocket from which he had put it. He examined it, found the envelope and money the same, except the \$300 which was missing! He then travelled all the way round through Ohio, and the lakes, to Troy, and returned to Springfield, Mass., where his wife wrote to the loser of the money to come and get it! This story beats Gough's sarsaparilla tale far away.—Davenport shall have the medal, and the Springfield Republican, that places credence in his story, shall have the honor of presenting it.

**A GRATIFYING RESULT.**—The Grand Jury at the October term of the Court of Sessions, found one hundred true bills of indictment, and dismissed ninety-six complaints. Their action has been most impartially divided, and protects them completely from any imputation of unfairness. It is now proved conclusively to be an almost "even thing" whether a complaint is to be entertained or discharged. We be to the country, however, if some designing member of a future session should introduce for the decision of their business a fraudulent copper with a tail on both sides. To avoid such a danger, some system of voting had better be adopted. It is true that this latter course might lead to some injustice through prejudice or partiality, but we think it rather more suitable to the dignity of the Grand Inquest than mere chance. The present system is what gives rise to the flash expression of thieves, who say, when they fall fairly within the gripe of the law, that they are "tossed."

**POLLY BODINE'S** trial will be commenced on Monday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this city.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**—We have received from Messrs. Burgess, Stringer & Co., the enterprising publishers of 223 Broadway, the following works, which have recently issued from their press. We have not had an opportunity to read any of the number, but the reputation of the authors of the three first are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their contents:

"The Love Match," by Henry Cocton, with numerous fine engravings. Price 50 cents.

"Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist," by Henry Cocton, with numerous engravings. Price 50 cents.

"St. Giles and St. James," by Douglas Jerrold. Part 1. Price 12½ cents, with plates.

"St. James, or, the Court of Queen Anne," by William Harrison Ainsworth. Price 25 cents.

"Cruiser of the Mist," by Ingraham. Price 12½ cents.

"George Barnwell," by T. S. Surr.

**RICHARD K. PILLAR, ALIAS MOORE.**—We noticed the case of this man some weeks ago at the time of his arrest, in connection with Bartlett and Coulter, his accomplices, for certain extensive business frauds practised in this city. We also subsequently exposed a most wretchedly absurd scheme to implicate him as one of the robbers of the barge Clinton, in connection with Smith, Cupid, Collard, and Parkinson, and furnished at the same time a shrewd hint as to the probable motives of the interested getterm-up of the latter artifice.

At the time of his arrest for false pretences, Pillar, who, under the name of William Moore, had recently arrived in the country with a considerable sum of money, was generally supposed to have been the dupe of Bartlett and Coulter, who had inveigled him into a connection with their shadowy concern, and obtained his money by turning it into the general sieve. Subsequent inquiries on our part, however, have resulted in placing us in possession of important particulars in relation to his career, which, however much he may have been plundered by his associates, entirely relieve him from the imputation of misguided simplicity, and entitle him by former exploits to as high a degree in the science of chicane as either of them.

It appears that Pillar is a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, where he has wealthy and highly respectable connections, who have been most deeply mortified and wounded by his disgraceful courses. He commenced life as a clerk to Messrs. Buley, Brothers & Co., a heavy firm, of Dame street, Dublin, with whom he remained for a period of seven years as a clerk at a salary of £30 a year. At the end of that time, heavy speculations, which had long occasioned the anxiety of the principals, and cast suspicion upon several of the clerks, were traced to him, and the discovery of a sum of £1000 to his credit in the "Bank of Ireland," afforded partial evidence of the extent of his depredations. He was, of course, instantly discharged, and was only saved from rigorous prosecution by the active intercession of his family. For some time after this, Pillar floated about Dublin, unable to obtain a situation, but at length, forming a connection with some fellows of his own kidney, proposed an arrangement which resulted in the firm of Pillar, Stokes & Co., fruit and commission merchants. The speculation thrived, and soon all the parties, through the forced sales of some heavy consignments obtained from two French houses, were enabled to cut quite a figure and to live in superb style. Taking advantage of the meretricious glitter which this success had gilded him with, Mr. Pillar obtained the favor of a highly respectable Scotch lady, whom he married. For nine months from the commencement of the partnership adventure, Messrs. Pillar, Stokes & Co. went on without interruption or obstacle, but at the end of that time, some of their engagements having fallen due, and having already made several thousand pounds by their operations, the swindlers considered it prudent to decamp, to evade some movements which were in rapid progress to bring them to justice. Pillar and Stokes were unfortunately a little too late, and were arrested and thrown into prison. The former immediately employed a distinguished lawyer, and managed through some informality in the preliminary proceedings to effect a temporary discharge, which he improved by despatching his wife to her friends, and starting off with his share of ill-gotten gains, (several thousand dollars in amount) to Glasgow.

From thence he fled to Liverpool, and from the last mentioned place sailed for this country in the packet ship "Northumberland," on the very day of the arrival of the officer from Dublin to effect his arrest. He landed in this city in February last, and, led by a natural instinct, fell in with Bartlett & Coulter, by whom, as we have before intimated, he fell.

Shortly after his arrival he formed an acquaintance with an amiable young lady, to whom, notwithstanding his previous marriage in the old world, he offered his hand. His designs in this quarter, however, were abruptly frustrated by his arrest, and the caution of a gentleman who had known him in Ireland, as to his previous character and marital connection.

Richard K. Pillar is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, 29 years of age, well made, and quite good looking. His hair is of a reddish

cast, his complexion fair, and his whiskers sandy.

We have communicated his whereabouts to his Dublin creditors, and will doubtless in due course of ocean mail, receive further particulars in relation to him. His prospects at present are a trial at the next term of the General Sessions for "false pretences."

Before closing our present remarks upon the above gentleman, it is proper to mention that Stokes, his Irish partner, was convicted in Dublin, and is still undergoing the imprisonment which was awarded as the punishment of the common frauds.

**AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL.**—Some infamous wretch has nearly destroyed one of the posts of the magnetic telegraph at the corner of Amity street and Broadway, by boring through it in several places with an augur. A villain who could be guilty of such an act as this, through a mere wantonness and spirit of mischief, should have his power of doing harm abridged by an imprisonment for life. If done with any more decided motive, its perpetrator should be hanged. There will be no protection for this line of communication until it is brought under the control of the General Government, and unless all attempts to injure or destroy it be punished with the penalty of death,—as in the case of robbing the mail.

**JACK GIBSON.**—A strong effort will be made either to obtain a pardon for this old rogue, recently convicted in Philadelphia of picking pockets, or a new trial. It is to be hoped that Governor Shunk will not be misled by false representations. The infamous character of the attempted *alibi*, offered in proof on the trial, should prevent any executive clemency.

**RENSSELAER BECKER.**—This man, who is now awaiting trial in Philadelphia, for false pretences, had just commenced the foundation of an extensive fraudulent business in Boston, which was defeated by our arrest of his person. The Bostonians may congratulate themselves on their escape from his wily net.

**FUGITIVE FALSE FRENCH SWINDLER—\$500 REWARD.**—We were waited upon Tuesday morning last by the principal of the firm of McKay & Co., watch importers of Boston, with information of heavy frauds practised upon the above house, as well as several others in the same city, by a man named Julius Phillips, who represents himself to be a Prussian Jew. It appears that Phillips has been doing business in Boston for the past two years in company with a person named Jackson, under the firm of Jackson & Phillips. During the month of August last he managed to obtain the following heavy amounts of goods:

From Davis, Palmer & Co.	\$2000 worth of watches.
" Wm. F. McKay & Co.	\$1400 do. do.
" Thatcher & Fearing	\$1500 do. of dry goods,
" Bigelow & Co.	\$1250 do. of watches,
" Charles A. Hoyt & Co.	\$700 do. of dry goods,
" Bigelow & Dickenson	\$800 do. of do.
" Augustus Brown & Co.	\$650 do. of do.

and various other lots of goods from other merchants, which swells the aggregate of the frauds to nine or ten thousand dollars.

After obtaining the above valuables, Phillips left Boston, and has not since been seen by any of the parties.

On the ninth of October his name was found on the passenger book of the steamboat that plies between Boston and Bangor, and on the 20th October he writes a letter from this city, expressing remorse at what circumstances had obliged him to do, and stating that ere that letter was received he would be on his way to Rio Janeiro, South America, and hundreds of miles would be between them.

This evidently is a ruse, no vessel having sailed for Rio Janeiro since the 20th ult. either from New York or any of the adjoining cities. The probability is, that Phillips is still in the United States, and near at hand. For the assistance of the Police and the benefit of the sufferers, we annex the following description of his person.

Julius Phillips is a man of about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has rather a slight frame, and is a little round shouldered, and inclined to stoop. His expression is very swarthy, being almost Indian in color; his hair is curly and of a glossy black; his eyes are remarkably prominent, and bright and expressive in their character. He has a mark or blur in the flesh on one of his cheek bones, which resembles a small hole or puncture in the skin. He is a Jew, calls himself a Prussian by birth, and speaks English a little broken. His manner is affable and gentlemanly, and he dresses well.

Mr. McKay, the agent of the above named creditors, authorizes us to state that he will pay a reward of \$100 for the detection of the man and \$500 for the recovery of the goods, and in proportion for a part of them. It is presumed that Phillips has every dollar's worth of the goods in his possession, as he is of a frugal, penurious character, and not subject to extravagance or dissolute habits.



From the London Times, October 10th.

# GREAT EXTRADITION CASE.

## Arrest of Jack Reed in London.

On Monday, Oct. 6, a dark-featured middle-aged man about 45, known as John Comstock Clinton, alias John Reed, alias John Johnson, alias John Chalmers, merchant, of Somerset street, Whitechapel, was brought before Mr. Hall, on a warrant granted by his worship under the act of treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America, for "giving up criminals fugitives from justice," &c., charged with altering and forging a certificate of deposit on the New-Orleans Bank, for \$23,000, payable in Mexican dollars, by which the Messrs. Little & Co., bankers and stock-brokers, of New York, were defrauded of that sum on the 15th April, 1841.

The prisoner, it may be remembered, was apprehended on the same charge upon the warrant of the Foreign Secretary of State, and taken before Mr. Jardine on precisely the same day (October 6), in 1843. On that occasion he was discharged on two grounds, it being the opinion of his worship, in the first place, that the clause in the treaty act passed in 1842, which directed that "copies" of the depositions taken in America should be produced, had not been complied with, the "original" depositions having been forwarded instead; and, in the second place, that the magistrate, not having been previously applied to for a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner (as the act directed), had no authority in the case. From that time to the present, it appears no further steps had been taken. A bill amending the original act had received the sanction of the two states, and on Sunday last the prisoner was again taken into custody by Inspector Haynes, the warrant having been granted by Mr. Hall the same morning.

Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Bush and Mullins, attended for the prosecutors, and Mr. Sheard, from Mr. Parker's office, for the prisoner.

Mr. Sheard said, he had only just received information of the prisoner's apprehension, and begged for a short remand to enable him to have the assistance of Mr. Chambers, who defended the prisoner on the last occasion. There were other important reasons why a remand would be essential to the prisoner, who required time to produce witnesses.

Mr. Hall felt bound to proceed with as little delay as possible, and certainly without contemplating the necessity for a remand.

Mr. Sheard said, material objections would be raised, on the prisoner's behalf, to the application of the treaty acts, passed after the alleged offence, to his case. Mr. Chambers, who had urged these points on a former occasion, should, therefore, in justice to the prisoner, have an opportunity of being present.

Mr. Hall had no objection to wait a short time, until Mr. Chambers had been sent for.

At the expiration of about an hour Mr. Sheard returned with Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, with whom he was in consultation on the bench, when Mr. M. Chambers, Q. C., who had been previously retained by Bush and Mullins for the prosecution, arrived to conduct the case for his new clients and former adversaries.

This circumstance appeared to astonish Mr. Sheard, who had calculated upon the co-operation of the learned counsel by whose advocacy the prisoner gained his acquittal on the last occasion.

Mr. M. Chambers briefly stated the case, which was one of considerable national importance. He alluded to the treaty act of August, 1842, and also to the subsequent bill to amend the same, the latter of which merely removed some of the difficulties which had been experienced in the operation of the former one, and in consequence of which the prisoner was discharged when taken before Mr. Jardine in 1843, on a charge arising out of the same transaction. No question could now arise upon the subject, as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had certified that the requisitions of those acts had been fully complied with. It would be the duty of the magistrate, therefore, simply to act upon the written and oral testimony which would be submitted to his judgment regarding the prisoner, as he would an ordinary person who had been apprehended within his own jurisdiction. The difference could be only in the issue of the case—the prisoner at the bar being sent to take his trial before the tribunals of another country, instead of being tried by our own.

Mr. Clarkson applied for the immediate remand of the prisoner, who had been apprehended under the most extraordinary circumstances. In the year 1843 (and he would call upon his friend, Mr. Chambers, who was then the advocate of the man whom he now opposed, to confirm what he stated,) the same parties were in motion against the prisoner, who, after being kept in prison from June to October, was discharged by the magistrate because they failed in making out a case against him. He had been ever since a resident in England, and if any evidence, got up in another country in his absence, were to be admitted against him, it would be no more than sheer justice to allow him copies of the depositions, and an opportunity, if he required it, of meeting the charges by counter testimony. What was the present position of the prisoner? The prosecutors had laid their hands upon £2000, or thereabouts, deposited in the Union Bank by the prisoner (having previously indemnified the

directors of the bank,) and, consequently, he had commenced an action for the recovery of the amount, the judgment upon which was to be pronounced in the city the very next day. The prosecutors knew this, and hence the course adopted by them. He (Mr. Clarkson) had been so hastily instructed on the matter, that he hoped his worship would, by remanding the prisoner for a week or a fortnight, enable him to do justice to his client, and his client to do justice to himself, by examining more minutely the multifarious circumstances of the case as alleged against him. He apprehended that nothing so monstrously unjust as sending the prisoner out of the country before this opportunity were given him could be contemplated by his worship, who was expressly enjoined by the act to judge of the case as he would one of every-day occurrence within the jurisdiction of his own Court. He might refer to other important points in this case, in which, he should contend, the act could have no reference whatever, being of subsequent date; but for the present he should confine himself to his application for an immediate remand.

Mr. Chambers was unwilling to object to the application of his friend, but doubted whether the acts in question, which directed that the proceedings should be taken "with all convenient speed," empowered the magistrate to grant a remand. This point he should, therefore, leave in his worship's hands. He had almost forgotten the circumstances of the case when before under the consideration of the bench; but he believed that the charge, as it now stood, was based upon a document exhibiting a forgery in two respects—the amount said to be deposited, as well as the name of the depositor, being altered. Should the magistrate believe that this charge was established by the depositions, and commit upon that conviction, it would then be in the power of his friend to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and submit the objections which he had to offer to the superior authority.

Mr. Hall remarked that the circumstances of the case were of a very peculiar nature, differing in an important respect from those that came before him in the ordinary way. He sat there to take the side of neither party, but merely to discharge a duty which he trusted he should have the firmness to do according to the conviction of his mind; but it should be remembered that when an ordinary prisoner was brought before him, he usually proceeded to the investigation of his case in total ignorance of the particulars of the charge against him, whilst in the present case he was actually obliged, by the act of parliament, to make himself master of every fact, as recorded in the depositions, before granting the warrant.

Mr. Clarkson.—In that respect you have an important advantage over the prisoner.

Mr. Hall.—It might be considered an advantage if it was the province of the magistrate to connect with his own the functions of an advocate. Whether he felt disposed, however, to grant a remand, or otherwise, it was quite clear that in this, as in all other cases, some evidence must be previously taken. The depositions would be read over to the prisoner, and it would be found that the facts of the case, however massive was the appearance of the depositions, were comprised in a very narrow compass.

Mr. Clarkson objected to the admission of the certificate of the Foreign Secretary of State (before alluded to) in the absence of proof of Lord Aberdeen's signature.

A messenger was consequently despatched to the private secretary of his Lordship, Mr. Dawkins, who attended at a later period of the afternoon, and identified the signature.

Mr. Hall observed that the second clause of the original act authorized the reception of "copies" of the depositions, which, it had been held, rendered the production of the original copies insufficient. He was not of this opinion, and Lord Kenyon had held that the "originals" in such a case were admissible. Still there were adverse opinions, and he had, therefore, used both the copies and the originals for the purposes of this inquiry.

The depositions, as taken in New York before the District Attorney and Recorder of the city, together with the certificates accompanying them, were put in and read. It appeared that on the 15th of April, 1841, a person, calling himself "Nathaniel Brittan," went to the prosecutors' office, in Wall street, New York, and produced a certificate of deposit purporting to be drawn upon the Bank of New Orleans for 23,000 Mexican dollars. A check for the amount, less 1 per cent, was given to him, and afterwards a party, alleged to be the prisoner, called and received the cash in gold. Other evidence went to show that a man named Charles Webb, of Philadelphia, was in concert with him.

John Dieter Poe, clerk to Messrs. Little & Co., the prosecutors, deposed that he compared the copies with the original depositions in the District Attorney's office at New York. He spoke to the signature of the Recorder to the original certificates, and saw other points of form.

Cross-examined.—Was not present at the examination of the witness. Was examined himself before the District Attorney, who was the public prosecutor, in his private office. Witness had no public office in America. Was not in England in 1843. Came to England in January, 1845, and gave the documents into the hands of Mr. Mullins, the solicitor (in England) to the prosecutors.

Re-examined.—He believed that every effort had been since made to apprehend the prisoner.

Mr. Clarkson denied this statement, and expressed his surprise that such a question should be put to the witness, who could know nothing about it.

The same witness was then examined as to his own depositions, and repeated the statements made by him in New York. He recollected of giving the check for 23,000 dollars, and identified the prisoner at the bar as the person who received it. He also afterwards paid Reed \$2000 in sovereigns for notes of the Union Bank, which witness placed the gold, dropping some sovereigns at the time on the floor. The prisoner remarked at the time that he (witness) might have them if he liked, as he was in a hurry to leave. Witness thought the prisoner's manner very extraordinary.

Cross-examined.—Had not seen the prisoner from that day (April 15, 1841), up to the present time, since his appearance at the bar. Could positively swear that he was the person. He was not altered in his appearance, and talked in a deep tone of voice. No sovereigns were left upon the floor. Witness picked them up, and put them in the bag.

Thomas John Sowter deposed that he was a merchants' clerk, living at Bermondsey. He was formerly in the service of Messrs. Sanders, of the Hull saw-mills. On the bankruptcy of the firm, in the latter part of 1841, the premises were taken by the prisoner, Mr. Clinton, and a Mr. Charles Webb, to whom he acted as clerk until February, 1843. The prisoner was chiefly in London, but came to Hull when the December balances were due in 1842. Witness knew the prisoner's handwriting. He believed the words in blue ink on the certificate of deposit were in his handwriting. The signature, "Nathaniel Brittan," written twice at the back of the document, was in the handwriting of his partner, Charles Webb.

Cross-examined.—Had been in one or two situations since that time as clerk. Mr. Mullins came to witness upon the subject. Did not expect any remuneration. Would have scorned to make any such stipulation. Had never expressed a doubt as to the prisoner's handwriting upon the document produced. The prisoner owed witness no money. He also behaved very honorably to witness.

By Mr. Hall.—Clinton never went by any other name whilst witness knew him.

Mr. Chambers having said that he had no other evidence to offer,

Mr. Clarkson addressed the bench for the prisoner, declaring that if it was intended that anything like justice should be done in this case, a remand must be granted. He denounced the species of evidence taken in the District Attorney's private office at New York as of the most trumpety nature, such as could never be admissible in any English court of justice. He concluded by again demanding for his client a privilege which would be conceded to any Englishman—the privilege of disproving the charges brought thus irregularly against him.

Mr. Hall said, although it was not desired of him to offer an opinion as to the treaty act being of a prospective or retrospective character, he could not, as the subject had been so frequently alluded to, pass it over altogether without remark. He should not attempt to decide so grave a question himself, but would gladly leave it in the hands of the learned judges, to whom the case might be submitted, in the event of ulterior proceedings being taken on behalf of the prisoner. Still he was of opinion that there was nothing in the clauses of the act that could be regarded as limiting its operation to offences occurring after the date thereof, and he was strengthened in this opinion by the fact that the French treaty contained a clause expressly extending the operation of the act to all offences, whether of prior or subsequent date. With regard to the application for a remand, he would only say that, looking at the requisitions of the treaty act, and remarking that no general rule could be laid down in such matters (which must be left to the discretion of the magistrate), he was bound to express himself satisfied that such a *prima facie* case had been established by the evidence before him as justified him in taking that course which was defined by the terms of the treaty between this country and the United States. It was his duty to allow no unnecessary delay to take place, and therefore he should certify his commitment of prisoner to the Government, who would act accordingly. It was satisfactory to him to know that, if he had erred, his error might be corrected by a higher authority.

Mr. Clarkson applied for a copy of the depositions.

Mr. Hall said it was unusual to grant such application, and therefore refused it.

The case, with its numerous delays, occupied the whole of the day, to the entire exclusion of all other business from the court.

John McCauley, alias George Thompson, arrived at Buffalo last Friday from this city, having with him his wife and her sister, from Brooklyn. He took passage for Detroit in the *Wisconsin* on Saturday, but returned to Buffalo in consequence of some accident which occurred to the boat, and engaged rooms and board for his party at the Genesee County House, Marion Block. On Monday evening Mr. McCauley left his hotel for the purpose, he said, of visiting the theatre, since when he has been missing. He is an Englishman born—about 30 years of age—height 5 feet 6 inches, sandy, and face slightly pock marked. He was supposed to be in possession of a considerable sum of money; has connections at Toronto, U. C., and is, by trade, a dealer in cutlery.

# ANOTHER ELLEN JEWETT AFFAIR!

## HORRIBLE MURDER IN BOSTON OF A YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL FEMALE WITH AN ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL THE CRIME BY ASSASSINATION!!!

A most appalling tragedy took place in Boston on Monday night last, the awful development of which has frozen all hearts with horror, and communicated a shudder to every community which has subsequently been made acquainted with its dreadful details. It bears from the beginning to the end so striking a resemblance to the awful death of Ellen Jewett, of this city, some years ago, that we are almost irresistibly induced to draw upon the latter tragedy as a bloody supplement to the first. The following accounts, commencing with that of the Boston Mail, and continuing along with the published statements, some private information from our correspondents, furnish the most full and particular history of the case yet given to the public:

Our city was thrown into a great state of excitement this morning, by a report that a most appalling murder had been committed at the West End, in a disreputable house in Cedar Lane, which first was noted in our second edition, but without any of the particulars.

A Coroner's jury was empaneled this forenoon, and under the direction of Coroner Pratt, proceeded to examine the body, and the premises in which the deed was perpetrated. The scene of the murder is a small two-story brick house, in Cedar Lane, between Cedar and Charles streets, occupied by Mr. Joel Lawrence and wife, who have lived there something like twenty-five years. For some years past, as we understand, the premises have been used as a house of assignation—rooms being kept for the accommodation of those in the habit of visiting it.

The body, that of a young and beautiful female of 23 or 24, was lying on the floor, covered all but the breast, head and feet, with a bloody sheet which had been thrown over it. She lay on her back close to the grate, with the head turned over the right side. The head was thrown back, exposing a ghastly and terrible cut from ear to ear. The jugular vein and windpipe were entirely severed, the razor which the murderer used having entered to the bone. Her hair was partly consumed, and her face charred and blackened by the action of the fire.

The door of the house being unlocked on the arrival of the Coroner's Jury, they proceeded up one pair of stairs to the room in which the murder was committed; and the view was most appalling—luceously so to any one who was not there to see it.

The room, which was a small sized bed-room, in the rear of the house, in the second story, contained fragments of burnt clothing strewn about, and the walls were spattered with blood—probably done when she was dragged from the bed and thrown upon the floor. A chair, standing near the head of the bed, contained a pool of blood.

We gathered from a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and a girl in the house, that they were awakened about 5 o'clock in the morning, by a shriek up stairs, and a heavy fall, which apparently jarred the house; immediately after, and before they were hardly awake, a person came down stairs, slipped in the haste, and fell, but recovered, and rushed out of the front door.

The family then smelt fire, and going up to the room found it filled with flame and smoke. The fire was set in three different places—the bed which the murdered woman had occupied—the closet containing her dresses, and a bed in an adjoining bed room, which was unoccupied, were all more or less burnt. Against the door of the front bed room, occupied by a girl who lives there, a pile of bed clothes had been placed and then set on fire—it seems to have been the intention of the murderer to bury all evidence of his fiendish deed, in the conflagration of the house and death of its occupants.

The name of the murdered woman was Maria A. Bickford. She was of a slight graceful figure, and very beautiful. She has been married, but has not lived with her husband for some time past. He is a shoemaker by trade, and was lately in the employ of Mr. Smith, in Cambridge street. He is now in Bangor, where this ill-fated woman formerly belonged. A letter was found in the room addressed A. J. T. to M. A. B. Also, a pair of men's drawers, cane and stockings, and a bunch of keys. Dr. Moriarty, who was present at the examination, said it was impossible for her to move after she received the death wound, and he must have dragged her from the bed. In the straw bed under which she slept, a bunch of matches were found nearly burnt up.

Suspensions, amounting almost to certainty, are fixed upon Albert J. Tirrell as the murderer, though he has not yet been arrested. Tirrell was arrested some time since at New Bedford, on a charge of adultery, and was lately discharged, having compromised the matter. He is said to be a native of Weymouth, in this State.

### The Boston Times says:

The house in question has been considered by the Police for several years to have been used for illegal purposes. The murdered woman, to all appearances, was first lying on the bed, when the razor was applied to her throat. She then probably leaped over the side of the bed, where she bled some in the coat of a chair, and at last fell, or was pulled off, on to the floor, near the fire-place. She had only a chemise on her person, and that was partially burnt. The bed clothes were set on fire, also a closet in the room, and a bed in an adjoining room, and some bed clothes that were piled against the door of the front room, in which some of the lodgers slept. Her face and body were a good deal burnt, as also a considerable portion of the hair on her head. From a view of her person as she lay on the floor, she possessed much beauty of person. The contour of her form was full, her face was round and indicative of health, and her hair was of a raven blackness. She was said to be addicted to drinking, and at times was very passionate. She lived some years in Fruit street place, and kept a house of ill fame there.

A Jury of Inquest visited the premises in the forenoon at 11 o'clock, and found the room, which is on the second floor, in much confusion. Among other things, a trunk of clothes, in which matches had been introduced, was much burnt. The body of the murdered woman was much disfigured, and presented a horrible appearance. She lay in her blood on the floor, and the articles in the room were more or less stained with it. Some matches and a comb were found in the bed on which she had lain. Among the articles in the room, we noticed some lines of music, an accordion, a bottle of cologne, a parasol, gloves, shoes, &c. The jugular and windpipe were cut, and the throat entirely laid open. It seemed, by the bloody water in the wash-bowl, that the murderer, after committing the deed, coolly went to the wash-bowl and washed his hands.

The individual who passed the night with the deceased, and who, it is supposed, is the murderer, went



to the house in question at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, stayed half an hour, and was again there at 8 P. M. We learn further, that when he retired from the room after the act, he was heard by the inmates of the house to slip on the stairs and partially fall down. Some of them have recollection also as to a scream being uttered by some one, evidently by the woman who was murdered.

(The jury found, among other things in the room, a letter addressed as follows:—"A. G. T. to M. A. A.") The unfortunate female's maiden name was Maria A. Dunn. She formerly lived in the vicinity of Bangor, and was married to a shoe maker by the name of Bickford. About three years since she left her husband and came to this city, where she has lived a life of dissoluteness, and has attracted much attention in our streets.

The suspicions of the police have fallen upon Albert J. Tirrell. He is said to be a desperate character. He took a meal or two at Concert Hall on Sunday, but his stopping place, or place where he left some of his baggage, was No. 9 Elm street. But yesterday he did not seek his accustomed resort, but escaped early in the morning from the city. About 5 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, soon after the deed was perpetrated, he went to the stable of Mr. J. F. Fulham in Bowdoin Square, and got a person to take him out of town immediately, and in the direction of Weymouth. The person conveyed him out, and returned at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Soon after his return, the required legal process was provided, and four officers, fully prepared for any emergency, started in pursuit. He can scarcely escape an arrest. We learn that he has a wife and two children at Weymouth. It has been ascertained that the keys found at the room of the murdered woman exactly fit the locks of some of his baggage.

Take the case, all in all—the fact that the girl was of great beauty, was formerly from Maine, was murdered by her lover; and it resembles very much the tragic story of Helen Jewett and Richard P. Robinson.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SHOCKING MURDER IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Mail, Oct. 23.  
Every thing in the room occupied by this young, beautiful, and fascinating, but fallen woman, not damaged by the terrible scene so lately enacted, testified to the sex and taste of its unfortunate occupant. A work box, cosmetics of various kinds, a parasol, and a pair of white kid gloves, together with one shoe of delicate dimensions, lay carelessly upon the table, as though their owner had but just left them. It was truly a painful spectacle, and one which will not readily be effaced from the memory of those who looked upon it.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 23.

Coroner Pratt, this morning, at 9 o'clock, held an investigation in the room of the murder of Mrs. Bickford. His jury, consisting of Artemus Simonds, Daniel Merrill, Joseph Moriarty, Thomas Hollis, Charles Brown, and William Whitwell, together with several witnesses, and a number of clergymen, were present. J. Lawrence, occupant of the house where the murder took place, Mrs. Bertha Lawrence, his wife, Miss Priscilla Blood, alias Helen Wood, an inmate of the house; William Patterson, who was stopping at the house on the night of the murder, Sarah E. Lawrence and John P. Lawrence, children of the occupant, and Capt. Theodore P. Bowker, of Engine No. 5, were severally sworn as witnesses, and their testimony corroborated the above details, with the following additional particulars:—The house is situated on a lane in the rear of No. 76 Charles street, known at different times by different names, but generally as Cedar lane, and has been occupied by Mr. Lawrence and family for the last twenty-five years, with the exception of two years. It was not known by the witnesses whether the deceased was a married woman or not, though all connected with the family had been told she was, but did not live with her husband. She had been a member of Mr. Lawrence's family for about eight days, staying upon her reception that she wished to make preparations for a visit to her friends to the eastward. The deceased was known by the names of Miss Bickford and Miss Johnson, and had received letters from the post-office with both these directions. She had been heard to say that one Albert had written a money letter to her, and wanted to know where she was, promising not to injure her if an interview was granted, but rather would give her money if she refused it, at the same time threatening, if a meeting was not granted, "she would regret it." It further appeared in evidence that a man named Albert J. Tirrell, otherwise known as De Wolf, and called such by the deceased, had visited Mrs. Bickford at the house five or six times during Mrs. B's residence there. On Tuesday evening last, at seven o'clock, she met Mr. T., agreeably to a previous arrangement, in Beacon street, and the latter attended her home and passed the night at the house. Since then he had been there daily and nightly with one exception. On Wednesday last, Miss Blood, one of the witnesses, was called to the deceased's room, and introduced to a gentleman by the name of Tirrell, and had twice afterwards seen the same man pass out of the house at about 7 o'clock in the morning, while the family were at breakfast. On Sunday afternoon, according to the testimony of all the members of the family, Mr. Tirrell, about three o'clock, again visited the house, and remained with Mrs. B. till about six or dark; he was then dressed in blue striped pants, dark brown dress coat, and dark spotted vest, his head dress not recollected. The vest was presented to the witnesses and recognized. Mrs. Lawrence was called up stairs at this interview by the deceased, and was requested to state to Mr. Tirrell what she had been informed about his being watched by certain individuals, with a view to his arrest for some misdemeanor; she did so, and named her informant. The parties at that time appeared to be on good terms; they were talking pleasantly and chatting with each other. Afterwards angry words were heard, but from indications they did not last long, and a reconciliation soon took place. The deceased, at this time, stated there was no dispute between them, remarking she liked to get mad, because it was so pleasant to make up. The same evening, about 8 o'clock, he again visited the house, and was seen passing into Mrs. B's room, though somewhat altered in his apparel, having on a blue or black sack, with hat, and a walking stick, or light cane. He was a tall man, with a light step, apparently about 35 years of age. About 9 o'clock, the deceased called for water, as she said, for Albert, and conversation was heard in the room, though not in dispute. The family retired about 9 o'clock, and nothing further was heard until the next morning. About five o'clock, a scream partially awakened several of the household, but from whence proceeding it was not known. Soon after, a heavy fall took place, which fully aroused the inmates, when Mrs. Lawrence opened the door of her room, and heard a noise which appeared as though a man was descending rapidly the stairs, slipping several steps at the top, and jarring the banisters in his descent. He reached the lower entry, turned the lock of the outer door, and passed into the passage-way leading from the house, where a stifled noise was heard from him as if giving an alarm of fire. The entry was filled with smoke, and upon entering the deceased's room, the bed and closet were found to be on fire. A light was struck, the windows opened, and the smoke allowed to escape, when the fire was speedily smothered by the assistance of several individuals from the street; and the dead body, with the throat cut from ear to ear, found upon the floor, her night clothes burned all over, and an open razor, clothed with blood, lying on the floor between the body and the bed. Several articles of male apparel, comprising the vest above alluded to, a neck-cloth, and a pair of drawers, with a sock in one of the legs, the latter much discolored with blood, were strewn around

the room. Upon first entering the room, it was supposed by Mr. Lawrence the deceased had fled in the excitement of the moment, and it was not until the smoke had been allowed to escape, that the body was discovered. The witnesses agreed generally in their statements, which were given much in detail, but the foregoing embraces the principal facts. The jury met again at three o'clock this afternoon.

The jury of inquest was as follows:—Artemus Simonds, foreman; Dr. Joseph Moriarty, Thomas Hollis, William Whitwell, Daniel Merrill and Charles Brown.

Joel Lawrence called.—I live in Cedar lane, or Pluckney avenue; there is no sign up; I have lived there about twenty-five years; I direct folks by saying to them that I live rear of 76 Charles st.; I am between Pluckney and Mount Vernon streets; my house was formerly owned by Benjamin Joy; I knew Maria Bickford; have known her about the city for a year or more; she has been at my house for a year and a half past time or four times; she has been out of the city, and she told me she had been to New Bedford; I don't know for certain about her being married, but have seen her that was called her husband; she last came to my house about a week from Friday noon last, and wanted to stay; she said she was about to go and see her friends down east; she asked me if I was willing she should stay a few days; she did stay; she brought or sent her trunk some three or four days before, after she had arrived from New Bedford; after she came to my place, she remained ever since; she was at home mostly nights; she was not absent evenings, or more than once; I know Albert J. Tirrell, or A. De Wolf; have seen him come to my house through the yard; Maria called him De Wolf; during the time she was here, Tirrell, or De Wolf, came to my house about four or five times; he may have come too, when I was absent several times; never saw him come but once in the evening; he generally went into her room; I occupy the house; he came last Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, while persons were going to meeting; he stayed till about half past five; I did not see him when he went out; he was dressed, I think, in striped pants and spotted vest, like the one on the jury's table; I think this (the one shown) the one; I think his coat was a dark one, with wide skirts; don't recollect the cravat; can't tell about a hat, but think he had one; he stayed two or three nights in all with her; don't know when he generally went away; he came to my house the last time about 8 o'clock last Sunday evening; I saw him go up the stairs, and saw him at her door; he then went into the room; I did not see him again that night; he had a cane in his hand; can't say particularly about the hat, but think he wore one; I went to bed about nine o'clock in the evening; there was no other man in the house; I slept that night under Mrs. Bickford's room, one floor down; my wife did not sleep with me that night, on account of her being sick; the first thing that partly awakened me was a fall, like the jump of a cat, or a horse stepping; I next heard a fall upon the stairs, and then a noise mostly in the yard or outside the door; I found the door open when I got up; I then noticed the bed clothes on fire, and my wife threw them out into the yard; no one had come when I first got up; Mr. Bowker was the first man that came into the house; we next went up stairs, and found the house full of smoke; others then came; we went into Mrs. Bickford's room; my wife had gone in first; I slept two rooms below, and my wife one room below; we think the door was opened when we went in; there was a light in the room, which was on fire; water was thrown in, the fire put out; the fire was discovered also in the closet of her room, where her clothes and some of our articles were; the clothes were burnt up; a music stool, trunk and some bed quilts were also there; the bed and mattress were considerably burnt; the bed clothes on the bed had been taken by Tirrell, or some one, and put in the entry; these were pretty much burnt up; the bedstead was also much burnt; there was no fire kept in that room that night; that fire could not have spread from the lamp to all the places that were burnt, unless by some hand; I saw the centre of the straw bed under the mattress (of hair) and there were a comb and some matches there; after a little while I saw the body; she was lying on her back or right side; her throat was cut from ear to ear; she had only her night clothes, and those were a good deal burnt; her head was burnt; she was near the fire place; I laid the sheet on her; she could not have got on the fire from the bed; (a bloody razor shown) this was the razor that lay between her and the bed; the arm, not the hand, touched the razor; the arm crooked up; the razor was taken up; I never saw it before; it does not belong to my house; the case lay at the back side of the bed; saw no other weapons; (socks shown), these do not belong to me; they are not mine; one was found in the room, and one in another room; (drawers shown), these are not mine; they were burnt some; one sock was in the drawers; the drawers were rolled up, as though they had been designed to wipe up something; the body had been buried by the sexton, under the Coroner's directions; I once carried, first of last week, a note from her husband, at No. 9 Elm street, addressed to De Wolf, I think Maria Bickford has gone by the name of Maria Johnson.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed to De Wolf, or Tirrell, at No. 9 Elm street, by some one. It is signed by one Cassimer. The letter is written in a neat female hand, but the spelling is rather poor. The letter was found in the room.

(LETTER.)  
October 20, 1845.

Dear Friend:—  
Excuse the liberty I take in writing to you—but I can't think the cause of your not calling to see me. I suppose you have your reasons. I wish you to call to-day, for I want to see you very much. If I have offended you in any way, I am very sorry, and hope you will forgive me. Do call and explain to me the cause of your staying away so long.

MARY ANN CASSIMER.  
It appeared from some evidence introduced afterwards that this person, Cassimer, was not Maria Bickford. Notwithstanding the evidence below of Priscilla Blood, we are inclined, from circumstances that have come to our knowledge, to believe that this name "Cassimer" may also be one of Maria's aliases. It appears by Mrs. Lawrence's testimony, that Tirrell, or DeWolf, went occasionally by the name of Cassimer, and also Maria.

Oliver Thompson called.—I work in the stable of Mr. Fulham. On Monday morning, about 5 o'clock, I was called upon to carry some one out of town; I was getting up, when a gentleman tapped at the door of the house where I slept, near the stable. After a while, I asked who was there; he said, "a friend." I asked him what he wanted; he said a horse. Witness struck a light and went to the door; he asked me if Mr. Fulham was at home, and I said I did not know, but I would see; I saw Mr. Fulham, and he told me to take the gentleman out of town a few miles; he gave him the name of "James Garrett," or "Garrod," or some such name; he stopped away for a few moments, and when I had harnessed the horse, he came back; I took a covered wagon; I took him to Weymouth; he directed me where to go; I staid there a short time; I went over Neponset and another bridge; when I got to Quincy, I turned to the left; after crossing the last bridge, the place was about three miles distant; I got there about 7; some of the people were up in town; I left him at a small, low, white house, with a store attached; it was on a high ground; no one came out to see the man; he went in through the back-yard, and the back door of the house; he told me, on the way, where to leave him; a lady, evidently his wife, quite genteel, came up to the door and told me to come to the door; he was also there, and told me to say to Mr. Fulham that he could not pay now, but would call and see him; going over South Boston bridge, he said he

and come now getting into a little scrape in the city, and wanted me to carry him to his wife's father. He had a glazed cap on; he had a stick on, buttoned up and down; I saw no gloves or cane; he wanted me to drive on as fast as I could, conveniently, without hurting my horse; the wagon was a covered one, with two seats; he sat on the back seat, and I on the front; we gave him the carriage that was asked for; he had no baggage on; I should have been likely to have taken a light buggy, if no other one had been called for; I have seen the person occasionally at the stable-yard; he was genteel in appearance; should think he was about 23 or 24; he was not very stout, and apparently of sandy complexion; Mr. Fulham saw him; did not see any conversation between them; he said nothing to me about the change; Mr. Fulham said nothing, and I think there was nothing said between them about it.

At this stage, the jury retired, and returned in half an hour. The witnesses in the case were then called, and bound over to the November term of the Supreme Court, being the second Tuesday in November. The witnesses will also appear before the Grand Jury on Monday next. The verdict of the inquest was then read:

"That Maria Bickford, alias Maria A. Bickford, came to her death on the morning of October 27th, by wounds inflicted by one Albert J. Tirrell, otherwise called Albert J. DeWolf, with a razor, cutting her throat in a manner to cause instant death; and the Jurors aforesaid, on their oaths do say, that the said Albert J. Tirrell, otherwise called Albert J. DeWolf, of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the peace of this Commonwealth and the laws of the same."

We would remark, that Mr. Coroner Pratt, previous to the commencement of the examination, said that it would be perfectly agreeable to the Jury to have the gentlemen of the press present, to give publicity to every feature of the evidence, as by this means the legal authorities might be much aided in arresting the murderer.

We have learned the following facts, which will be found of interest as connected with the late tragical occurrence in this city:

For some weeks during the last summer, Tirrell and Mrs. Bickford boarded together as man and wife, at the Danvers street House. To avoid suspicion, they took their meals at a private table, and their illegal association was not discovered by the landlord till his suspicions were excited by information furnished him by persons from Weymouth, who were acquainted with Tirrell, and knew that he had a family at that place. Tirrell, finding that he was exposed, at once moved his quarters, and was soon after arrested on a charge of adultery.

While stopping at the above named house, they frequently quarrelled, it is said, and on one occasion, Maria had a valuable silk dress literally torn from her. Her husband, Mr. Bickford, was residing in the city at the time, and often called to see her, and appeared much attached to her; and although aware of her relations to Tirrell, was in the habit of performing, at her request, many errands.

The father of Tirrell died about a year since, leaving property to the amount of about \$25,000. Much of it was in real estate, which was disposed of from time to time, at a great sacrifice, in order to realize available means, so far as Albert's portion was concerned. There were other children.

The father of this same Tirrell, Mr. Leonard Tirrell, was a representative for some twelve years to the General Court from the town of Weymouth. Albert had expended considerable money upon Mrs. Bickford, had written letters to her, perhaps criminating himself in some way, which she was inclined to dispose of contrary to his wishes, and which fact, among other things, led to the angry words or quarrel noticed in the evidence given before the inquest, which will be found in another place.

Nothing had transpired up to 9 o'clock last night as to Tirrell's arrest, though the officers have been informed that he had been seen recently among his relations at Weymouth, and since the officers were last there.

(From the Boston Post, Oct. 29.)  
There were unfounded rumors in circulation yesterday, that Tirrell was seen in Weymouth on Monday, while officers Merrill and Cougide were there. They called at the residence of his wife, and were there told that Tirrell arrived there in the morning with Thompson, who was with them, but had not been seen after ten o'clock. They searched the house for him from top to bottom, every facility having been afforded to them by the unhappy family. They gathered, that Tirrell had represented that he was again pursued on account of the suspended indictment for his having lived with Maria Bickford, and probably his friends gave him assistance to enable him to keep out of the way, until further negotiations to save him from that prosecution could be opened.

PROTEST OF MANUFACTURERS.—We have received the following protest from several manufacturers who contributed to the late Fair, complaining of the injustice done to them by the decisions of the interested Judges selected to award the prizes. We are unable to speak as to the justice or injustice of its complaints, of our own personal knowledge, and therefore leave it to our readers.

New York, Oct. 23, 1845.

Messrs. Editors.—  
Gentlemen,—We, the writers of this letter, as manufacturers, and contributors to the late Fair held at Nibbs', take this method to complain of the unjust conduct of some of the Judges, as not being competent or fit to act as such. There were certain manufacturers articles exhibited there, several of us, and from the judgment passed upon the same, we have reason to think that prejudice or partiality prevented us from getting our just reward; and we doubt whether it is right to appoint men as Judges to decide upon the quality of an article of which they are themselves manufacturers. Why not appoint purchasers or consumers of the article as Judges? If stricter justice is dealt out to contributors of the Fair than has been awarded to us, we must say that we consider it nothing more than a humbug, and would like to know whether we have not some claim to justice as manufacturers, more particularly as we help to obtain the large amount of money which was collected at said Fair.  
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE LATE FAIR.

AL—It has

SILVER PLATING FLUID,  
FOR PLATING WITH PURE SILVER.

Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, or any other kind of old Plated Foods, or any article composed of Brass, Copper, or German Silver, can be instantly replated with a coating of Pure Silver, by using the Silver Plating Fluid. This pure

LIQUID SILVER is warranted to restore Plated goods of any kind, where the silver is worn off, and can be applied by any person in a few minutes. For sale wholesale and retail, by

JOHN J. BROWN & Co.,  
122 Fulton street, near Nassau st., N. Y.  
A liberal discount to Jewellers and others.

AL—It

#### FAIRBANK'S TOOL STORE.

The public are respectfully informed that at the above establishment may be found MECHANICAL and ARTIZANS' TOOLS, in almost endless variety. The subscriber having made it his study to ascertain where the best and cheapest implements used by mechanics are produced, and having thus far given great satisfaction to those who have selected from the stock he has collected together, he is induced thus publicly to inform all seeking such an establishment, that they can now find at one place nearly every tool and implement used by mechanics in almost every branch of business, and having adopted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, (the only honest system,) as the rule of guidance in his business, purchasers may rely upon the lowest price which will afford a remuneration profit being fixed upon each article, and that whether they send an inexperienced person, or come themselves, they will be charged the same price for the same article. Having made the above remarks, it is needless to add, that the custom of such as beat down prices is not solicited; nevertheless, the subscriber does not expect all visitors to purchase his articles, but will at all times be ready to show them to all, whether they purchase or not. Coopers will find a large assortment of tools, all of which are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned. Planes, Saws, Plane Irons, Chisels, and many other articles, are warranted in the same way. Warranted English cast steel Engraver's Tools, Burnishers, Scrapers, &c. A large assortment of the celebrated Tallyho Razors on hand, all warranted,—a printed warrant accompanying each. Small and large Tool Chests furnished complete with tools, varying in price from 6 to 100 dollars, always ready. Strangers seeking this establishment, are informed that a painted flag, a fac simile of the above cut, hangs over the curb stone in front of the store; and they are particularly requested to notice this, as there are several wholesale hardware stores in the neighborhood, which might be mistaken for this establishment.

HENRY F. FAIRBANK, 44 Fulton street, between Pearl and Cliff sts.

#### LIVINGSTON & WELLS' EXPRESS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

C. LIVINGSTON, Proprietors.  
H. WELLS,

#### PACKAGES RECEIVED AND FORWARDED

To the following

AGENCIES AND OFFICES.

W. A. Livingston.....11 Exchange, Albany  
Fullen & Co.....Troy  
H. Y. Stuart.....Little Falls  
Bennett, Backus & Hawley.....Albion  
B. Leonard.....Rome  
T. A. Smith.....Syracuse  
J. C. Derby & Co.....Auburn  
Capt. T. D. Wilcox.....Ithaca  
John Fargo.....Geneva  
J. G. Shepard.....Canandaigua  
H. J. Hastings.....Rochester  
Nickerson & Paine.....Albion  
George H. Boughton.....Lockport  
L. A. Smith.....Batavia  
Livingston & Wells.....Buffalo

By WELLS & CO. TO  
M. C. Younglove.....Cleveland  
Wells & Co.....Detroit  
S. F. Gale & Co.....Chicago  
By Virgil & Co to Montreal.  
By C. Mead to Toronto. nl—tf

\$2500 REWARD.—Whereas Livingston & Wells' Express was, on the evening of the 23d inst. at Rochester, robbed of a Trunk containing sundry packages of Money, and \$1000 having been offered by said Livingston & Wells, we hereby offer an additional Reward of \$1000 for the recovery of the Trunk and its contents, and \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the Robber, or Robbers.

A. D. PACHIN, President Patchin Bank,  
OLIVER LEE, President Oliver Lee & Co's Bank,  
GEORGE C. WHITE, President White's Bank,  
H. R. SEYMOUR & Co.  
Buffalo, Oct. 27, 1845. nl

\$100 REWARD.—Thursday night, 23d ult., our store was entered by some burglars, who stole therefrom between three and four hundred dollars in New York State and Eastern bank bills. Also, check of Sheldon & Co. No. 131, on the Bank of America, for \$35; Messrs. Townsend & Brothers' check, payable to our order on the Union Bank, for \$70 77,—payment of which have been stopped. Also 91 notes drawn by our firm and payable to the order of the executors of Luke Davies, deceased, for \$419 12 each, and payable monthly, commencing Dec. 4th, 1845, and endorsed by Henry Townbridge and John Chadwick. The endorsement of John M. Davies, one of the executors, is needed to make the notes negotiable. Also Messrs. Townsend & Brothers' note, dated Aug. 28th, at 6 months, for \$929 63, not endorsed. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above described property, or a proportion for any part thereof.  
JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,  
nl—3t 105 William st.

\$50 REWARD.—Whereas Charles Holmes Perry, a sailor, formerly of the city of Bath, in England, who sailed as a passenger from the port of Liverpool in or about the month of March, 1836, on board a vessel called the Jane, belonging to Plymouth, in England, to New York, in the United States of America, and has not since been heard of by his friends, who reside in England. Any information respecting him will be gratefully acknowledged, and should it lead to any final discovery of him, either living or dead, the above reward will be paid. Address to this office. nl—3t

ABERNETHY'S BOTANICAL PILLS.  
One box of these invaluable Pills are worth all the quack medicines advertised for certain delicate diseases. Let the unfortunate rest assured that there is no exaggeration in asserting these Pills to be a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Irritation of the Kidneys, &c. They were for several years prescribed by the celebrated Abnerethy in all the stages of the above diseases. In the first stage one box is sufficient to effect a cure in a few days. In long protracted chronic stages, obstinate gleet, &c., they are equally certain, having cured hundreds who had taken other medicines for months, which tended more to destroy the constitution than to cure the disease. They never leave the parts subject to the troublesome weakness which so frequently occur after using other medicines. They have no unpleasant taste or smell, and any one taking them might frequent the most refined society without having their misfortunes suspected. For sale at Apothecaries' Hall, 36 Catherine street and 127 Maiden Lane. Price, 21 per box. nl—6m

#### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber begs to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, selected from the manufacturers of Europe, which will be warranted perfect Time keepers. Rich Jewelry of every description, Silver and Plated Ware, Ornamental Clocks and Fancy Goods.

P. S. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry cleaned and repaired.  
L. ANRICH,  
nl—3m 66 1/2 Chatham street.



# A. R. THOMPSON, WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN DIAMONDS.

309 1-2 Broadway.

Sells Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any other House in the city. Gold Watches from \$15 to \$100 each. Silver do. from \$5 to \$40. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned. All kinds of Watches and Jewelry made to order at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Music Boxes repaired and warranted lower than can be done in the city.

N. B. Second Hand Watches and Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange, or bought for cash.  
AMOS R. THOMPSON,  
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,  
No. 309 1-2 Broadway, N. Y.

## FINE WATCHES, SILVER SPOONS, AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c., &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils, and Jewelry of every description at low prices—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,  
76 Chatham street.

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, For the Removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands' Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial—it is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines, or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."—Let the Facts speak for themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced; what it has done once it will do again.

Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the Scrofulous Humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors. I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New York, I then being a resident of that city. After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced Scrofula, or King's Evil. The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June, 1837, and then his bones became affected, in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ankle and joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H., and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason—then I became alarmed, and sent for a "Thomsonian." His medicine helped his hip and restored his mind and reason. The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all, I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the fall of 1844, and his complaints never troubling him. At that time he became deaf, and which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowler, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollars' worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands' Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above-named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.  
For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.  
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

nov 1-1m

# F. & O. LOCKWOOD, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, 126 Fulton street, (Sun Building.)

Is daily receiving the latest styles of fashionable Jewelry, consisting of Gold and Hair Bracelets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Chains and Keys, Gents Vest Chains, Gold Enamelled Pencils of new style, also Gold Watches for Ladies and Gents of the best quality, and most beautiful descriptive pieces, from \$35 to \$75. Every article of Jewelry sold at this store is warranted to be fine gold and superior workmanship, and failing to give entire satisfaction, the money will be returned. Old Gold and Silver taken at full value in exchange, also pearls and precious stones. nl

## P. HEGONE,

dealer in  
PICKLED OYSTERS, CLAMS, LOBSTERS,  
MUSCLES; MIXED AND PLAIN  
PICKLES AND CATSUPS, OF  
ALL KINDS; ALSO PRE-  
SERVED FRUIT OF  
ALL KINDS,  
158 Greenwich st. cor. Courtland, N. Y.

Families and Ships supplied at the shortest notice.  
nl-3m-ann

## GREAT THINGS!

The great Snake recently exhibited in Broadway, and little Tom Thumb, are both great in their way; and the great excitement about great politicians exposed by Mackenzie is the great topic of the day. Nothing great will probably succeed the last great affair till the nomination of the next candidate for President, or the arrival of the great Beast from the West. Bennett says "this is a great country," but the great thing yet remains to be named. We allude to a great and well known manufactory, the head quarters of which is at 102 William street, and its extent over an unlimited space. More than three hundred hands are employed in the establishment, and the whole world may visit it without charge, and should too, for here are manufactured CHAPMAN'S GREAT MAGIC RAZOR STROF.

nl-1f

**INDEPENDENT POLICE OFFICE,** No. 48 Centre Street, NEW-YORK.—The undersigned most respectfully inform the citizens of New-York that they have established an office at the above mentioned place, for the purpose of transacting both Criminal and Civil business. They will devote their undivided attention to the recovery of all kinds of property which has been obtained by False Pretence, Forgery, Burglary, or by any other dishonest means, and are always ready, at a moment's warning, to travel to any part of the United States. They are grateful for the patronage already received, and from their long experience in Police business, feel assured that they will continue to do as they already have done—giving full satisfaction to Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and Citizens generally. They will receive communications from any part of the United States or Europe, and will promptly attend to the same in strict confidence and with despatch.  
GEORGE KELLYEA,  
WM. B. BARBER,  
RANSOM BEMAN,

New-York, Nov. 1,—1m

## NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

The proprietor of this fine Hotel, formerly known as Gadsby's, but now generally called Coleman's Hotel, desires to return his thanks to his friends and the travelling portion of the community generally, for the favors which they have bestowed upon him since he opened his establishment, and to assure them that he will spare no exertions to render his house worthy of the patronage of which he has already received so liberal a share.

The house having been, during the summer, thoroughly painted and refitted, is now in first rate order for the reception of travellers or residents; and the proprietor respectfully solicits a continuance of past favors on the part of visitors to Washington, or residents during the session of Congress, being confident that they will always find comfortable lodgings, the best on the table that the market affords, and attentive and polite waiters.

S. S. COLEMAN.

Washington City, September, 1845. o11-1f

## WILKES' HISTORY OF OREGON, GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL, Embracing an Analysis of the old Spanish claims, the British pretensions, the United States title; an account of the present condition and character of the country, and a thorough examination of the project of a NATIONAL RAILROAD, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. BY GEORGE WILKES.

To which is added, a Journal of the events of the celebrated Emigrating Expedition of 1843; containing an account of the route from Missouri to Astoria, a Table of Distances, and the physical and political description of the Territory, and its settlements, by a Member of the recently organized

## OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The whole concluding with an Appendix, containing the Treaties, Diplomatic Correspondence, and Negotiations between Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, in relation to the North-West Coast.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale at the office of the "National Police Gazette," No. 27 Centre street, and at the book stores.

**ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.**—The public are respectfully cautioned against an article which is offered at reduced prices, purporting to be "Daley's Magical Pain Extractor." Remember the genuine article does not irritate the skin in the least, and cures the following diseases:—scalds, burns, salt rheum, eruptions of all kinds, chilblains, old sores, bruises, tender feet, sore eyes, scrofula, wounds, chaps, piles, erysipelas, &c. Be sure to ask for Daley's Magical Pain Extractor, and take no other. The only true and genuine Pain Extractor has the written (not printed) signature on the wrapper of each box—without it they are base counterfeits. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 128 Fulton street, New York. o25-12t

**OWNERS WANTED,** for a valuable Opera Glass and splendid gold Pencil Case, with a gold pen attached. The above articles were taken from the person of Alfred Morgan, the hotel thief, lately escaped from the New York Penitentiary, and are supposed to have been stolen. Apply to  
GEORGE J. COOLEIDGE, Constable,  
No. 3 Franklin avenue, Boston.

## WRIGHT'S PRINTING OFFICE,

74 Fulton, cor. Gold street,  
Circulars, Handbills, Posting Bills, &c. &c. printed at the shortest notice. Orders received at this office.

# ENOCH E. CAMP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 27 Centre street, near Duane,

Respectfully informs his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere, that the increase of his professional business has compelled him to engage the assistance of one of the most accurate attorneys of the New York Bar, who will always be found at his office, in his absence. He therefore solicits a continuance of the favors conferred upon him in all cases where legal services are requisite, as his fees will be found to be reasonable, and all business entrusted to his charge will be conducted with promptness.

## ACCORDEONS! ACCORDEONS!

The subscriber offers for sale at 76 Chatham street, a large and splendid assortment of the best finished and fine-toned French Accordeons, at wholesale and retail, for cash, at reduced prices. The Accordeon is an instrument of uncommon sweetness of tone, and bids fair to become one of the most fashionable and permanent. The following observations by some English writer are so happily and truly expressed, and so conformable with our ideas, that we take the liberty of transcribing them:—

"This instrument of music is in every way entitled to the notice and patronage of the musical world. It produces the most melodious sounds, and is remarkable for its peculiar sweetness and power of tone; the most difficult passages can be performed on it with taste and delicacy, while the bold swell of the organ, the enchanting tones of the molian harp, and the dulcet strains of the hautboy are happily united. In the performance of quadrilles, waltzes, and other melodies, it is capable of giving to the different compositions grace and expression, while as an accompaniment to the voice, it is allowed for its size and portability to be unrivalled. With qualities so desirable, it might be imagined that some difficulty would attend its performance; on the contrary, although the accordeon is calculated to exhibit the superiority of a finished performer, it may be played upon by the most inexperienced learner, who will inensibly, as it were, be taught without any knowledge of the science of music to distinguish the various expressions and passions which music is intended to convey."

GEORGE W. PRATT,

76 Chatham street.

Accordeons accurately tuned and repaired at short notice, and warranted correct. o11-1f

## PEASE'S HOREHOUND CANDY.

Those, if any such there be, who think the manufacture of this candy a simple affair, are egregiously mistaken. No less than twenty-five ingredients, each prepared with infinite care, are amalgamated by a peculiar process in this extraordinary compound. Each of these ingredients is in itself valuable, as a remedy for pulmonary complaints, and their curative properties receive the most concentrated form possible before they are combined. In the compound mass these individualities cannot be detected; in other words, the preparation cannot be analyzed, and therefore the imitations which have from time to time been paraded before the world have borne no resemblance in their composition to the original article. For Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the respiratory organs, it is believed that this preparation has no rival in the whole range of Pharmacy.

## CERTIFICATES.

New York, June 23, 1843.

Messrs. J. Pease & Sons:—

Gentlemen,—I have used your Horehound Candy for myself and family for the epidemic of influenza, and find it gives great relief both to the distress on the chest or lungs, and to the cough which so universally follows.

THOMAS BELBY,

cor. of Jefferson and South sts.

New-York, 3d month, 30th, 1843.

Esteemed Friends,—I am no friend to puffing or quackery, but having been cured of a very bad cough and cold by the use of your Compound Horehound Candy, I feel desirous to recommend it to others, that each may give it a fair trial and then judge for himself.

SOLOMON JENNER, Teacher, 75 Henry st.

To John Pease & Son, No. 45 Division st.

New-York, Oct. 25th, 1843.

Gentlemen,—The Horehound Candy you had the kindness to send me, I have used pretty freely; and it is with pleasure I take this occasion to acknowledge its good effects upon my voice and general health. I would most cordially recommend its use to all public speakers. It clears the voice, and is the best article of the kind I have ever used to cure those diseases of the throat with which speakers are most liable to be affected. Respectfully yours,

JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

Sold wholesale and retail at 45 Division st., 10 Astor House, N. Y.; 254 Broad st., Newark, N. J.; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia; 8 State st., Boston, Mass.; 67 State st., Albany, (110); 142 Baltimore st., Baltimore; Weed & Waters, Troy, N. Y. o18

## FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

Samuel Hammond (of the late firm of Benedict & Hammond) having associated with him Mr. Oedin Ashcraft, under the firm of Samuel Hammond & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will continue the business of selling and repairing FINE WATCHES, at the old stand, No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, in William, first door from Wall street, where they hope to maintain their noted reputation for selling fine watches and keeping the correct time.

Mr. Hammond, having solely attended to repairing of all fine watches, will continue to do so, in connection with his present partner, who has established a high reputation in his profession.

N. B. Fine jewelry, silver ware, and a variety of parlor and office clocks, for sale at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the purchaser. o25-1f

## \$30 REWARD.—Stolen from the

subscriber, at Detroit, Michigan, about October, 1843, a sorrel horse, then about fifteen hands high, four years old, broad white stripe down the face, hind feet and right fore foot white, long curly tail, white hairs on his flank, an appearance of incipient ringbone on the right hind foot; natural trotter; disposed to rack; well broken to saddle and harness. Also a black horse, then about 15½ hands high, 3 years old, all black, very high crest, raises his head high; then partly broken to harness. I will pay a reward of \$30 for such information, by letter or otherwise, as will lead to the recovery of these horses, uninjured, or \$20 for the sorrel and \$10 for the black. E. A. BRUSH, Oct. 1st, 1845. o18

## HASTINGS'

## COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA

Is now almost exclusively used for Coughs, Colds, Blood Spitting, Pains in the Breast, &c., by the more eminent physicians of Europe and America. It is a positive and speedy cure; and it is the only medicine known which actually arrests the formation of Tubercles on the Lungs, and thus cures Consumption. It is the most palatable of medicines; yet its operations are so decided and energetic, that patients can feel it curing them. Whoever tries it once, will never leave it off for any other remedy. For sale only by MOORE & CO., the sole authorized agents in America, at 41 Ann street, New York. Price, \$1 a bottle. Six bottles for \$5. o11-1m

# LIFE INSURANCE. CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

The insured entitled to participation of profits in both European and American policies.

## NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,  
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.  
Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chas. George Barclay, Esq.  
John J. Palmer, Esq., Samuel A. Howland, Esq.  
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., George A. W. Smith, Esq.  
James Boorman, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq.  
Philadelphia.  
Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. G. ...  
Sears C. Walker, Esq., George ...  
J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. ...  
Physicians to the Society, (Consulting Physicians.)  
J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 105 Mulberry street.  
Alex. E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin street.  
E. Arnould, M. D., 326 Broadway.  
The Merchants' Bank of New York.  
William Van Hook, Esq., 30 Wall street.

The following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:—

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports), affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

A Medical Examiner is in attendance at the office daily, at 12, noon, and 3 o'clock P. M. Fee paid by the Society.

sec27-1m J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent.

## \$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Sunday

morning last from the sloop "Bea," Albert Chase master, lying at the foot of Roosevelt street, by the cabin boy, a sum of \$155, the property of the captain. The money was in two \$50's on the Mechanics' Banking Association, four \$10's in Eastern money, two \$5 bills and one \$5 gold piece. The thief's name is Wm. Woolworth, and he belongs to Albany or Ulster. He is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very stout built, round shouldered, stoops slightly, and has a slow and awkward gait; his hair is light and long, his eyes grey, his complexion light, tanned and freckled; he is diffident, stupid, and very slow of speech. He wore, at the time of his departure, a molaskin jacket with lead buttons, faded brownish cloth cap trimmed with fur, light vest, and striped grey suit and pantaloons. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and recovery of the money, or for either in proportion. Information can be left at this office. It—sl

## \$500 REWARD.

Office of the Richmond, Va., Fire Association. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday the 13th May, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

"Whereas, we are satisfied that most of the recent fires in the city have been caused by design,—

"Resolved, That a reward of five hundred dollars be offered by the Richmond Fire Association for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who may have set any house on fire during the last three months, or who shall set any house on fire with malicious intent, within the corporation."

By order of the Board of Directors of the Richmond Fire Association. JNO. H. BOSENER, Secretary.

## \$100 REWARD.—Stolen from the

house No. 250 William street, October 3d, 1845, 1 gold patent lever watch, "Samuel Morris, Liverpool, No. 15843," 1 gold antler, gold cap, "M. J. Tobias & Co. Liverpool, No. 2556," 1 do. do. "Marchand Peret, No. 1327," 1 do. do. brass cap, "Marchand Peret, No. 1328," 4 silver antler do. "M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, Nos. 26156, 26156, 26156, 26156," 2 do. do. "E. H. Cooper, Nos. 3716, 3717," 1 do. do. "E. Hyde, No. 4266," 1 do. do. "Ate & Fennereil Locole, 1314," 1 do. do. "Bantia, Geneva, 35583," 1 do. do. "Brothers & Maly, 6093," 2 do. silver lepine, "M. J. Tobias & Co. 6512 or 2710, 101," 2 do. second hand lepine, "M. J. Tobias & Co. 1169 or 2550," 6 D. B. silver watches, Nos. not known, 5 or 4 do. gold rings and bracelets, and 1 gold case chain, with gold seals, with a rose stone, 1 do. with plain links, 1 gold fob chain, with a cele key, with amethyst stone, and 10 gold pencils. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, on application at this office, or to A. H. GOODMAN. o11

## \$100 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday,

October 6th, between 7 and 9 o'clock, A. M. from the trunk of Capt. C. E. Davis, City Hotel, a package containing 24 large silver spoons, 24 small do. do., 24 large forks, do., 24 small forks, do., 2 sugar tongs, 2 salt spoons; sugar tongs and salt spoons are German silver, the sugar tongs marked "Emity," all the rest are marked "No. 26," on the back. The silver is styled Queen's pattern, maker's name "Wilson & Co." or "Wilson & Son." Fifty dollars of the above reward will be paid by C. E. Davis; fifty dollars by C. Jennings, City Hotel, or on application at this office. o11

## PRICES REDUCED 25 PER CENT. 102 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

## MANUFACTORY OF CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROF OF FOUR SIDES.

This celebrated Magic Strop has acquired its great popularity from two causes: its cheapness and its excellence. It is of four sides, one of which is fine sand, the others contain compositions for sharpening and giving the keenest edge to the razor. Retail price \$50 cts. 62½ cts. 75 cts. and \$1 each, according to size and outward finish. Prices by the dozen, \$5.00, \$6.00, and \$8.00. A two-side Strop with bone, \$2.50 per dozen, 31½ cts. each. o25-12-3,22



STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Albany, July 23d, 1845.  
To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:  
Notice is hereby given, that at the next  
general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding  
the first Monday of November next, the following offi-  
cers are to be elected, to wit:

A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply  
the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the  
term of service of Isaac L. Varian, on the last day of  
December next.

Also, the following County Officers, to wit: 13 Mem-  
bers of Assembly, and a Register for the said city and  
county in the place of James Sherman Brownell, whose  
term of office will expire on the last day of December  
next.

At the same election, the sense of the people of this  
State will be taken in relation to the proposed con-  
stitution, specified in act, chapter 162, entitled "An act  
recommending a convention of the People of this State,"  
passed May 14, 1845.

And also at the same election, the following pro-  
posed amendments to the constitution of this State  
will be submitted to the people, viz:

"In relation to the removal of Judicial Officers."  
"For the abrogation of the property qualification for  
office."

Yours respectfully,  
N. A. BENFON, Secretary of State.

Secretary's Office, New-York, July 23d, 1845.  
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the  
Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute  
in such cases made and provided for.

WM. JONES,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.  
All the public newspapers in the county will  
publish the above once in each week until the election,  
and then hand to their bills for advertising the same,  
so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervi-  
sors and passed for payment.

#### WILDER'S PATENT SALA-

MANDER SAFE.—The high reputation that these non-  
pareil safes had acquired at the burning of the Tri-  
bune Buildings in February last, and other previous  
trials, has been fully sustained in the late great con-  
flagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Sala-  
mander in this unlooked for event, has been realized  
and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had  
on this occasion, would make this advertisement too  
lengthy, but they can be seen at any store, together  
with some of the safes, which preserved the books  
and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.  
The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be  
had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an  
objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured  
by good thief-proofing locks. Persons ordering safes  
can have their interior arranged suitable to their books  
and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber  
at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 129 WATER street, cor-  
ner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.  
sept20—5m

#### S. W. BENEDICT, WATCH MAKER,

No. 5 WALL STREET, (NEAR TRINITY CHURCH.)

Has removed from the Merchants' Ex-  
change to No. 5 Wall street, where he has  
opened an entire new stock of Watches,  
and hopes to continue the reputation he has  
had for the last fifteen years, for selling fine watches.  
No pains or expense has been spared on his new  
Regulator, and the public can rest assured of its keep-  
ing the correct time. All of the Wall street express,  
and most of the steamboats and railroads start by it.  
He has made a permanent arrangement with Mr. Col-  
lier, who has been foreman for him for the last three  
years, and great care will be given to the repairing of  
the watches. T. F. Cooper is supplying him with his  
best Chronometer and Duplex Watches, which will be  
sold as low as if purchased of him in London: he has  
also the Anchor Escapement Watch, a very handsome  
pattern for ladies, together with Roskell's, Tobias', and  
Beesley's Lever Watches. Spoons and Forks war-  
ranted sterling silver, French mantel and office Clocks,  
Jewelry, &c. Mantle Clocks repaired by an experi-  
enced workman, and warranted. sept27—if

#### FALL FASHIONS, BLOOMER'S FALL HATS

Are now ready, and he invites attention to  
them, as being all that the greatest devotee of  
fashion could require. He does not pretend to give  
the dimensions of the brim, the curve, the height of  
the crown, or the width of the binding. Twenty-six  
years' experience has taught him that one shape hat  
will not suit every form of face, and he has found none  
yet who are willing to sacrifice all appearances to  
fashion. His hats are made to suit the style of the  
heads, and while he yields to none in point of taste or  
style, he ventures to assert with perfect confidence  
that no one wearing his hats would be called out of  
fashion. He invites an inspection and trial of his hats,  
confident that in point of style, finish, material, and  
workmanship, they are equal to any in the city, while  
they are sold at the extremely low price of THREE  
DOLLARS, the price of other dealers being "four."  
His assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps,  
of the most beautiful style, is very large, and together  
with every article in the line, are offered at greatly re-  
duced prices. E. BLOOMER,  
of Clarendon House, 304 Broadway.

#### ROBERTSON'S

PHOENIX HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,  
108 Fulton street, between William and Nassau streets.

The Success which has attended the efforts of  
the Proprietor of this establishment to intro-  
duce into use a superior article at an extremely low  
price, encourages him to make increased exertions to  
merit the patronage of the Public. The peculiarity  
of his system of conducting business consists in the  
establishment of the most rigid economy in its various  
departments, as well as in an invariable adherence to  
"Cash on delivery," relieved from the oppressive ex-  
penses of the more extravagant craftsmen of Broad-  
way, and subjected to none of those losses which are  
the certain accompaniment of the "credit principle."  
He is enabled to offer the different articles in his line  
at the following reduced rates:—

HATS.	
First Quality Nutria Fur.....	\$3 50
Second do. do. do.....	3 00
First do. Mole skin.....	3 00
Second do. do.....	2 50
CAPS.	
First Quality Cloth.....	1 50
Second do. do.....	1 00
Third do. do.....	75

#### THE FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS

Are now ready for the season, 1845.  
which for lightness and superiority of color can-  
not be surpassed, which is a very important  
part of the Hat, retaining the color till it is worn out.  
Any article sold in this establishment is never misre-  
presented, but sold for what it is. Also, the Fall  
style of Boys' and Children's Caps of various patterns,  
and a full assortment of Ladies' Furs. Gentlemen can  
have their Hats made to order in any shape or style  
they wish. C. KNOX, No. 116 Fulton st.  
J18 3m between William and Nassau st.

### CATALOGUE OF TEAS For Sale at the Tea Warehouse of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, IMPORTERS OF FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, No. 75 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK.

[The Teas mentioned in this Catalogue are done up in quarter pound, half pound, and one pound packages—the first, or inside wrapper is lead, the second wrapper is water-proof paper, and the third or outside wrapper is of Chinese rice paper. The Company sell none but good Teas, done up in this superior manner, all of them grown in the most luxurious districts in China. Country dealers can select as small a quantity of each kind as they like and have them packed in one chest. These Teas also come in five-pound Chinese packages, called quatuors, a very convenient, fanciful, and portable shape.]

Green Teas.		Black Teas.	
YOUNG HYSON, sweet cargo.....	50 cts.	POUCHONG, good, full flavor.....	38
Do. do. do. do. finer.....	60	Do. fine.....	50
Do. do. fine cargo.....	95	Do. very superior.....	75
Do. do. extra fine.....	87 1/2	SOUCHONG, good.....	38
Do. do. Silver Leaf.....	1 00	Do. extra fine.....	50
Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior Tea.		OOLONG, strong, flavor fine.....	50
Do. do. Golden chop, Plantation or Garden Growth.....	1 50	Oolong—This Tea is a great favorite, and gives universal satisfaction.	
Golden Chop—This is the finest Green Tea cultivated in China. It is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma. Heretofore this Tea has never reached this country, except in small lots, as presents to importers.		Do. very fine.....	62 1/2
Do. do. Golden chop, Plantation or Garden Growth.....	1 50	Do. in one-pound and half-pound catty, extra fine.....	75
HYSON, very fine.....	75	NE PLUS ULTRA.....	1 50
Do. Plantation growth.....	1 00	No Plus Ultra—This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay. It yields a perfume that is truly delightful. It is of garden growth, and superior to any thing of the kind ever sold in this country.	
GUNPOWDER, good.....	—	ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, very fine.....	50
Do. superior, (read "Monstrous Fraud" below).....	1 00	Do. do. do. in one-pound and half-pound catty.....	62 1/2
Do. small leaf, plantation growth.....	1 25	HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, a strong and rich Black Tea, Pecon flavor.....	75
IMPERIAL, good.....	—	CONGO, good.....	37 1/2
Do. brisk and fragrant, (read "Monstrous Fraud" below).....	1 00	Do. very fine.....	50
Do. curious leaf, very superior.....	1 25	PEKOE FLOWERS, good.....	87 1/2
HYSON SKIN, good, fine flavor.....	35	Do. do. garden growth.....	1 50
Do. do. extra fine.....	62 1/2		

\*CAUTION.—Large quantities of Hyson Skin are retailed in this market as being a Hyson Tea. It is well worth while to compare the Hyson Tea usually sold at 75 cents with the genuine article that the Company offer at the same price. The difference is so perceptible on trial as to render any further comment unnecessary.

MONSTROUS FRAUD.—Gunpowder and Imperial Teas cannot be retailed by small dealers, in this country, at 75 cents per pound, because they frequently cost that money in China, and no importer in this city can sell good Gunpowder or Imperial Tea at a less price than 75 cents per pound by the hundred packages. T. F. Davis, Esq., in his interesting work on China, details the manner in which he saw the lowest grades of Black Teas, manufactured and colored with Prussian Blue, so as to closely imitate Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, and adds, that Prussian Blue being a combination of Ferrous Acid with iron, is of course a dangerous poison. Let purchasers therefore beware of adulterated Teas, and deal with those vendors whose character and resources raise them above suspicion. Beware of the Gunpowder and Imperial Teas retailed at 75 cents per pound, and compare them with the genuine article sold by the PEKIN TEA COMPANY. No one, it is presumed, wishes to drink poison. The Company have published a book, giving full details on this subject, which may be had at their Warehouse, 75 Fulton street, free of charge.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We drink Green Tea, and for many years have been paying one dollar per pound for it. But, thanks to the Pekin Tea Company, we now get a better tea from them at 75 cents per pound. We drink one pound per week, by which we are now saving thirteen dollars per year, and enjoying better tea in the bargain. Com-  
mend us the Pekin Tea Company, say we.—Mirror.

The Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, are performing a great and good work, and will, in a few years, beyond all doubt, drive all the poor teas, which have deluged this country and deluded consumers of the article, out of the market. They import none but pure and fragrant teas, and retail them by the single pound at wholesale prices. Families are always sure of obtaining good teas at this great tea warehouse, in quantities to suit their convenience, and at the same price that the merchant pays who buys to sell again.—Daily True Sun.

You may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored teas, by the single pound at wholesale prices, of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street. They have probably the largest stock and greatest variety of fine green and black teas of any one establishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and a great benefit to consumers of tea.—Atlas.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed impossible, to always obtain good green and black teas. But now you have only to visit the ware-rooms of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, to obtain as delicious and fragrant teas as you could wish for.—Daily Sun.

If any of our readers desire to have good tea, they can obtain it of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street.—Mercury.

A Word to Tea Drinkers.—The Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, have imported into this market some five hundred thousand dollars' worth of the finest grades of green and black teas, grown in the Celestial Empire, done up in all the various fancy packages that Chinese ingenuity can invent. It is a privilege to buy teas at this great establishment, and a luxury and a comfort to drink them. They sell good teas only, and retail them at wholesale prices. Country merchants who wish to always sell good teas can always obtain them at this place, on reasonable terms.—Emporium.

The Pekin Tea Company.—We very cheerfully call the attention of all lovers of pure and fragrant Teas, both in town and country, to the great tea warehouse of this Company. Our long acquaintance with the proprietors enables us to bespeak for them the entire confidence of the public. We know that their teas, both in quality and price, are all that is stated of them. Many a lover of the fragrant herb has been compelled to scotch the drinking of tea in consequence of its injurious effects, until at length he has become hopeless of finding, among any of the imported varieties of tea in our market, a kind which had not such an effect. In this, however, such persons will be agreeably disappointed. The Pekin Tea Company have commenced the importation of choice varieties of Garden Teas, of most delicious flavor—cultivated and picked with great care, which have heretofore never been introduced into this country, except as presents to importers. Among these they have an Oolong, mild as a zephyr, and fragrant as a rose, which we specially recommend to all nervous persons. Its effect upon many of those who have tried it has been to make them confirmed tea-drinkers. Ladies who have used it, say they never before drank such tea. But all tastes can here be suited, with the great advantage over other stores of getting a pure article at wholesale price, however small the quantity. The Company's Warehouse is at 75 Fulton street.—New World.

Tea.—The Pekin Tea Company, No. 75 Fulton street, unquestionably sell the best teas imported into this market. That they sell them cheaper than any other establishment, is a fact proven in a thousand instances since they have opened their store.

We would advise our friends to call at this place, and if they don't wish to buy, at least to obtain a little pamphlet, kept on their counter, entitled "Hints to Tea Drinkers," and therefrom learn a little useful information on the subject.

The pamphlet is given gratis.—Anglo American.

The finest specimens of green and black teas ever sold in this country are imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street. Those who want good teas, at reasonable prices, can always get them there.—Tribune.

We have tried the teas imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, and if we live will try them often. They are selling the most delicious teas we ever drank, and retail them at wholesale prices.—Evening Post.

#### ANALYTICAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 426 Broadway.

FOUNDED BY  
DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY,

For Gratuitous Advice on all Diseases.

The success which has attended this practice in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, &c., &c., for years past, needs no further comment. o11—1m

#### HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY,

No 3 DIVISION STREET;  
Established, A. D. 1835.

By the present Proprietor, for the successful treat-  
ment of Scrofula, Strictures, Diseases of the Urethra,  
Nervous Debility, Mercurial Diseases, Seminal Weak-  
ness, Gravel, Nodules, Caries, Rheumatism, and all se-  
cret Diseases, whether mild or virulent. And from an  
experience that very seldom fails to the lot of any one  
physician, he is enabled to warrant a perfect and last-  
ing cure in any and all cases of the above mentioned  
diseases. The afflicted should remember that this is  
the only place in this city where the celebrated Dr.  
Hunter's Red Drop can be obtained; a medicine never  
known to fail in curing the very worst forms of that  
dreadful and alarming disease for which it is adapted.  
The Dispensary is so arranged, that the persons calling  
will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in at-  
tendance until half past 10, in his private parlors, ready  
and willing to render relief to all who may give him a  
call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of  
cures, some of which are the most astounding cases  
on record, are open for inspection at the Dispensary,  
all of which were cured by this medicine.—Price, 41  
der vial, which is warranted in all cases, or no charge.  
o11—6m

#### A. G. BAGLEY'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED EVER-POINTED GOLD PEN.

This Pen received the highest premium at the last  
Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronoun-  
ced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country,  
to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever be-  
fore introduced to the American public. The lasting  
properties of this Pen, are undoubted, owing to the  
total absence of corrodibility from any of the parts in  
use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs, (which was  
first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to  
use, rendered it less liable to damage, more easy to  
repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care  
that other articles of the kind require.  
MANUFACTORY, 189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Platt & Brother, sole Agents, 12 Maiden Lane.  
o25—4f

#### DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

and Wild Cherry Bitters, are the only sure remedy  
for Dyspepsia and Impurity of the Blood, that has ever  
been discovered; and their extensive use, with re-  
commendations from the most eminent of the medi-  
cal fraternity, must assure the afflicted that they pos-  
sess wonderful merit. They give  
LIFE, ELASTICITY, AND VIGOR  
to the system, promote a healthy action, clean the  
stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations,  
and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough  
and effectual manner.  
They are the unrivalled and efficacious compound  
of a

REGULAR PHYSICIAN.  
Sold wholesale and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM,  
121 Fulton street, N. Y. only by J. W. Smith, corner  
Fulton and Cranberry sts. Brooklyn. o11—1m

#### CHEVALIER'S CUTLERY DEPOT, 194 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Where can be found a large assortment of his cele-  
brated Dental Instruments, files, teeth, pen, pocket,  
hunting and bowie knives; scissors and razors, of the  
best manufacturers, 194 BROADWAY, between John  
street and Maiden Lane. o11—4f

#### A. WHEELER'S

CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,  
No. 4 Courtlandt street, near Broadway.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the  
public that he has now on hand a large and well se-  
lected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, com-  
prising all the newest styles of French and English  
cloths for winter garments, rich silks, cashmere and  
fancy vestings, and every other requisite for the com-  
ing season. All orders will be executed in the first  
style at the shortest notice, and at the most moderate  
prices. o25—3m—cnn



#### LINDLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.

PROOF AGAINST BED BUGS!

At Gardiner's Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse,  
No 69 GOLD STREET, one door from Beekman st. N. Y.

The undersigned would respectfully call the atten-  
tion of the public to the above invaluable article of  
Furniture—the great improvement in the Strength  
and Durability of the Frame is such as to place them  
far in advance of everything of the kind now in use.

This improvement received the highest premiums  
awarded at the late Fairs of the American Institute  
in October, 1843 and '44;

They combine great strength and durability, stand  
firm, are put up and taken down in one minute, and  
the joints, being so perfectly tight and secure, afford  
no resting place for any of the nocturnal family.

The undersigned will also keep on hand other Bed-  
steads,—Brass's Patent Iron Dovetail he would re-  
commend as a good article; also the well known  
Windass bedstead withacking bottom.

Also, Monday & Eastman's Elevating SPRING Bed,  
a most delightful article for the comfort and repose of  
any, either in Sickness or Health.

The Bedsteads of the undersigned are manufactured  
of the best materials, of Black Walnut, Mahogany,  
Maple, &c. and of every variety of pattern, which  
cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Mattresses, Pillasters, Feather Beds, Bolsters and  
Pillows, made to order, and warranted to be filled with  
such Hair, Feathers, &c. as represented.

Orders from the South, Hotel keepers and families,  
respectfully solicited. Having a large manufactory,  
orders for any number can be filled at the shortest  
notice. o11—6m WM. C. GARDINER, Agent.

#### AT 132 NASSAU STREET, THE PATENTED

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspend-  
sory Bandages, &c. &c.

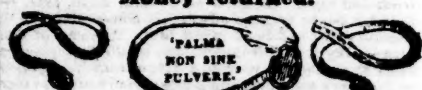
All of which articles are approved of by the Faculty,  
and sold on the most reasonable terms. o11—1y

#### SHERMAN'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM TRUSSES.

Physicians and those afflicted, will bear in  
mind that Mr. Sherman has had fifteen years practical  
experience in the making, fitting, and adapting of  
Trusses to every form of Hernia. It is permitted to  
refer to the first Surgeons in the city, and also to Ruptured  
persons whose cases have defied the skill of  
every other Truss-maker in the city.

#### SIX WEEKS TRIAL GIVEN—

Satisfaction guaranteed, or the  
Money returned.



"PALMA NON SINE FULVRE."

Persons required should

be aware, that they have no security against

STRAIGHTENED HERNIA, with all its Morbors,

but in a well adapted TRUSS.

Sherman's Trusses, Supporters and Bandages,

are recommended and used by the most eminent

Surgeons, in the United States.

They are warranted in all cases, to give ease,

safety, and comfort to the wearer; and are cor-

rectly adjusted and applied, at the Proprietor's

Office—70 Nassau Street.

#### IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, 70 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Addamson & Oliff, Agents, 6 Bowery

N. B.—Unprincipled persons have undertaken to

vend spurious imitations of Sherman's celebrated

Trusses, which can only be had genuine at his office

as above, or Addamson & Oliff, 6 Bowery. o18 4f

#### TARRANT'S COMPOUND EX-

TRACT OF CUBES AND COPAIBA.

This preparation will be  
found the greatest and most  
valuable discovery in the an-  
nals of medicine, frequently  
effecting a cure in the short  
space of three or four days.

The following flattering tes-  
timonials from an eminent  
medical practitioner, fully  
sustains the high character  
of this inestimable medi-  
cine:

"The general use which  
your medicine has acquired  
in the several hospitals  
which has come under my  
care, and the speedy cures  
effected by it, guarantee me in my perseverance in it  
as a remedy in cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, sev-  
eral of which, although very severe, yet were fully  
subdued in a shorter period than was ever accomplish-  
ed by the former ordinary modes in practice."

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by  
JAMES TARRANT, Druggist, &c.  
o4 4f No. 258 Greenwich st. cor. of Warren st.